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[Seed annual] W. W. TRACY, Jr.

BURRELL'S HIGH GRADE SEEDS

FOR

HIGH QUALITY
HIGH GERMINATION
HIGH VITALITY

CAREFULLY TESTED

D.V. BURRELL
ROCKY FORD SEED HOUSE
ROCKY FORD COLORADO



Instructions to Purchasers



Please follow these instructions carefully.
If any mistakes occur in your order, or it
is delayed, let us hear from you promptly.

My Terms are Strictly Cash With Order. Remittances may be made by draft on Chicago or Kansas City, Post Office or Express Money Order, Postal Note or Registered Letter. Small remittances may be made in postage stamps.

How to Order. Write your name, post office, state and express office plainly, and always use the ORDER SHEET if possible. Always carry out the price of each item. Make all orders or checks payable to D. V. Burrell. If local checks are used, 25 cents must be added to cover cost of collecting.

Safe Arrival Guaranteed. I guarantee safe arrival of all seeds sent by mail or express, but request all to be careful to have their address plainly written. If seeds are not received in a reasonable time, send an exact copy of the order and state the kind of remittance, and same will be investigated.

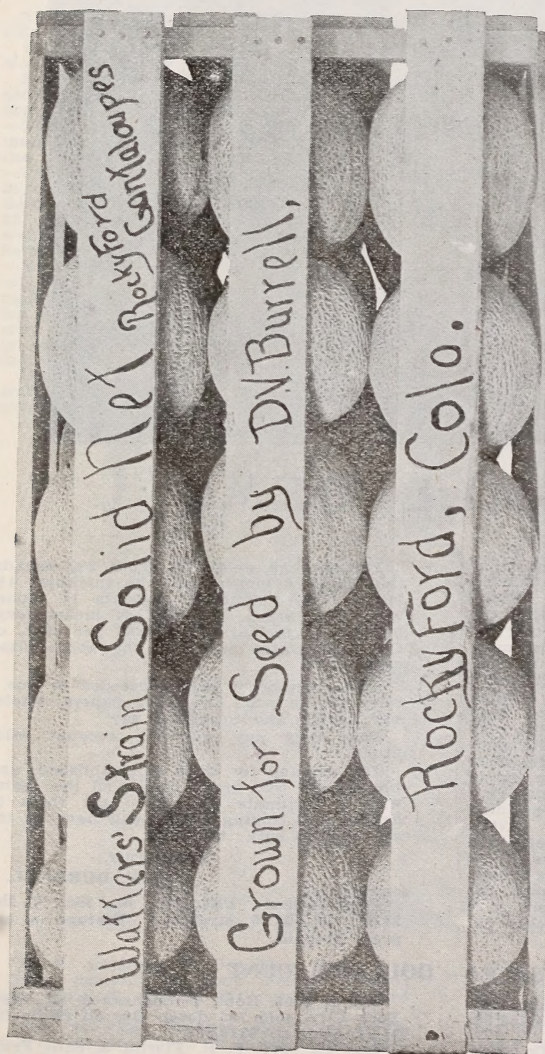
How to Ship. Please state how to ship. If heavy, seeds to go by Freight or Express at purchaser's expense.

Remember.—My success depends upon pleasing you, and I do not knowingly misrepresent anything.

Guarantee. It is impractical to guarantee seeds, as the best of seeds will fail under improper treatment. Some may be sown in too dry ground, or too wet, too deep or too shallow. Some hardy seeds stand cool weather and will grow when the soil is too cold for others and would cause them to decay. Insects may attack and destroy them. For these reasons I do not give any warranty in any respect; and I will not be responsible in any way for the crop. I exercise the greatest care to have all seeds true to name, of good vitality and sample.

Burrell's Rocky Ford Seeds grown under irrigation are as fine as can be grown, and are as cheap as good seed can be grown. My market gardeners' trade appreciates this, and this branch of my trade is making a very rapid growth. Send me part of your order and I will merit all of it next year.

Improved Watter's Solid Net Rocky Ford CANTALOUPE



This has the heaviest netting of any strain of Rocky Ford Cantaloupe. The melons are well ribbed, and on fully 90 per cent the netting covers the space between the ribs. My fields of this variety yielded a heavy crop, and never saw a slick ripe melon. Planted in a test with Eden Gem on the same kind of soil, planting made the same day, they ripened ten days ahead. The netting is gray and closely laced; the rind between the netting is slate color, changing very slightly toward light yellow when ready to pick; this permits the grower to pick accurately by color, which is the only proper way to pick Rocky Ford cantaloupes.

I quote three grades of this seed, charges prepaid.

Stock Seed Watter's Solid Net Rocky Ford Cantaloupe

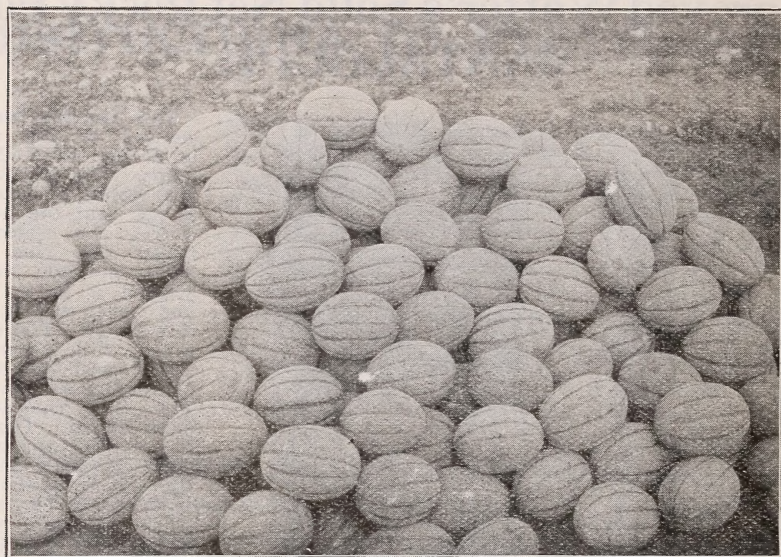
The finest possible selection: Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 55c; lb., \$2; 5 lbs., \$9.30; 10 lbs., \$18; 25 lbs. and up, \$1.70 per pound.

No. 1 Seed Watter's Solid Net Rocky Ford Cantaloupe

Saved from none but good shippers: Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., \$1.00; 10 lbs., \$9.30; 20 lbs., \$18; 50 lbs. and up, 85c per pound.

No. 2 Seed Watter's Solid Net Rocky Ford Cantaloupe

This grade was not grown exclusively for seed, but was saved by some of the best market growers from the best of the melons, which, when picked, were too ripe to ship East: Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 50c; 10 lbs. and up, 40c per pound.



BURRELL GEMS

THE BURRELL GEM is a combination of the characteristics of the following varieties: Osage, Defender, Rocky Ford and Acme, and more particularly the Defender and Acme. It is the result of my personal efforts to produce an ideal market melon. Such a melon requires the development of many vital points. It has a tough, thin rind, well arched ribs covered with a closely laced and interlaced gray netting. The blossom end is protected with a well developed button. Shape, quite elongated—the diameter from stem to blossom being one-third more than from top to bottom. Meat, of a reddish orange, very thick, fine grained and spicy, not containing too much water or acid. Seed cavity, small and triangular, the seed closely held in place in three lobes. (This is one of the first points to consider in a shipping melon, as if the fibrous growth containing the seeds is not well developed, the seeds soon shake loose and the melon as quickly begins to decay.)

The average weight is about 2½ pounds, the length 6 inches, and the thickness 4½ inches. The standard crate is 14 inches wide, 4½ inches deep and 24 inches long, holding 12 melons. About 80 per cent. of the crop crates nicely in the above sized crate.

As to whether I have succeeded in this I refer you to what the trade papers, wholesale dealers and consumers say.

That they pay well the account sales prove.

The demand for them is established, and the planter who grows them and the dealer who is fortunate enough to get them to handle this coming season will have an inside chance with the trade.

Yours truly,

D. V. BURRELL.

Price of seed: Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; ¼ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$5.00, straight. Postage or express prepaid.

A FEW SALES—DOLLARS COUNT

Oct. 2, 1906, Coyne Bros., Chicago, Ill., sold 863 dozen Burrell Gems for \$1,159.80; net, \$865.66.

Oct. 5, 1906, Robt. T. Cochran & Co., New York City, sold 861 dozen Burrell Gems for \$1,251.25; net, \$753.75.

Oct. 5, 1906, Coyne Bros., Chicago, Ill., sold 800 dozen Burrell Gems for \$1,051.10; net, \$777.52.

Oct. 8, 1906, Robt. T. Cochran & Co., New York City, sold 735 dozen Burrell Gems for \$1,227.50; net, \$819.53.

Oct. 10, 1906, S. R. Florita & Sons Fruit Co., St. Louis, Mo., sold 384 dozen Burrell Gems for \$530.20; net, \$343.09.

Oct. 12, 1906, Robt. T. Cochran & Co., New York City, sold 665 dozen Burrell Gems for \$1,097.50; net, \$575.72.

NOTICE.—I do not recommend that you plant this melon extensively if you have excessive rainfall. They will crack in this case.



I Give Below a Few Expressions from Dealers and a Few Market Reports

If You Want Further Evidence of Its Value, Write Me, and I Will Send a Circular Relative to this Melon and the Proper Methods of Cultivation. Also Further Reports from Dealers and Markets

I quote the following from the Kansas City Daily Price Current for 1906:

August 30.—The original Burrell Gems were offered today at \$1.50 per flat crate.

September 15.—Burrell Gems sold fast today. Sept. 19.—Burrell Gems sell well, are plentiful and fine in quality. Sept. 20.

—There was an exceptionally active demand for Burrell Gems this morning and the heavy offerings were all sold. Sept. 22.—Burrell Gems supply the hotels now. Sept. 24.—Only small quantities of Burrell

Gems to be had today, and prices advanced 25 cents all around. September 25.—The scarcity of Burrell Gems stimulated a good demand for Rocky Fords today. Sept. 27.—Rocky Fords were plentiful today; Burrell Gems sell the best. Sept. 29.—Offerings of Burrell Gems were light and did not last long. White stock (Rocky Fords) sold much lower. Oct. 5.—Quality generally satisfactory, with Burrells selling the best.

Kansas City Star, Sept. 21, says: "The Burrell Gems continue to be the favorite sellers."

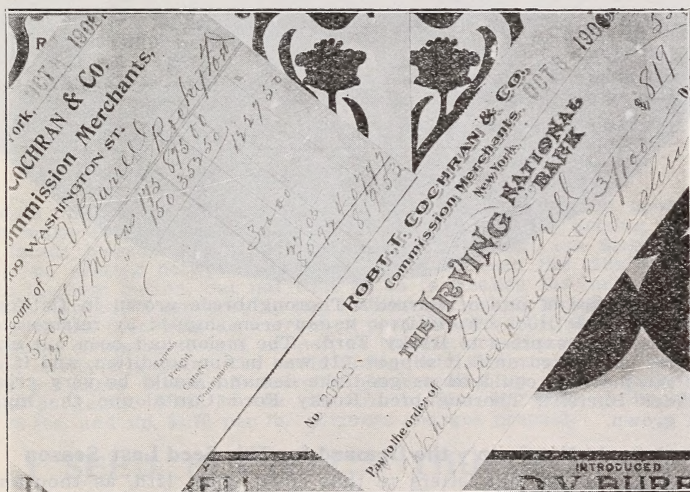
Coyne Bros., Chicago, say: "Everyone who bought them for the first time were anxious for more. We have no hesitation in stating that we are positive they are the best melons that have up to this date been put on the market."

H. C. Garth, Kansas City, says: "As we have seen and tasted them this season from Missouri, Kansas and Texas, as well as Colorado, we ourselves feel safe in pronouncing the Burrell Gems as the best all-around loupe product up to this day."

One Commission Company says: "We will give you \$1.00 per flat crate for 200 crates per day F. O. B. growing point for season 1907." (This is equal to \$3.00 per standard crate in which Rocky Fords are shipped.)

Fred Harvey, says: "As far as I know they have been perfectly satisfactory, and I trust that we will be able to do a large business with you next season."

S. R. Florita & Sons Fruit Co., St. Louis, says: "It has no equal in the melon line; it is absolutely the finest melon grown."



R. T. Cochran & Co., New York, say: "Great demand for your melons; considered the best grown. Will make a record for you."

The Wichita Produce Co. says: "We cannot say too much in favor of the Burrell Gems."

The Savoy Hotel, Kansas City, says: "The Burrell Gem has given us better satisfaction than any other we have used this season."

The Baltimore Hotel Co., Kansas City, says: "We consider this cantaloupe as good as we have bought this season."

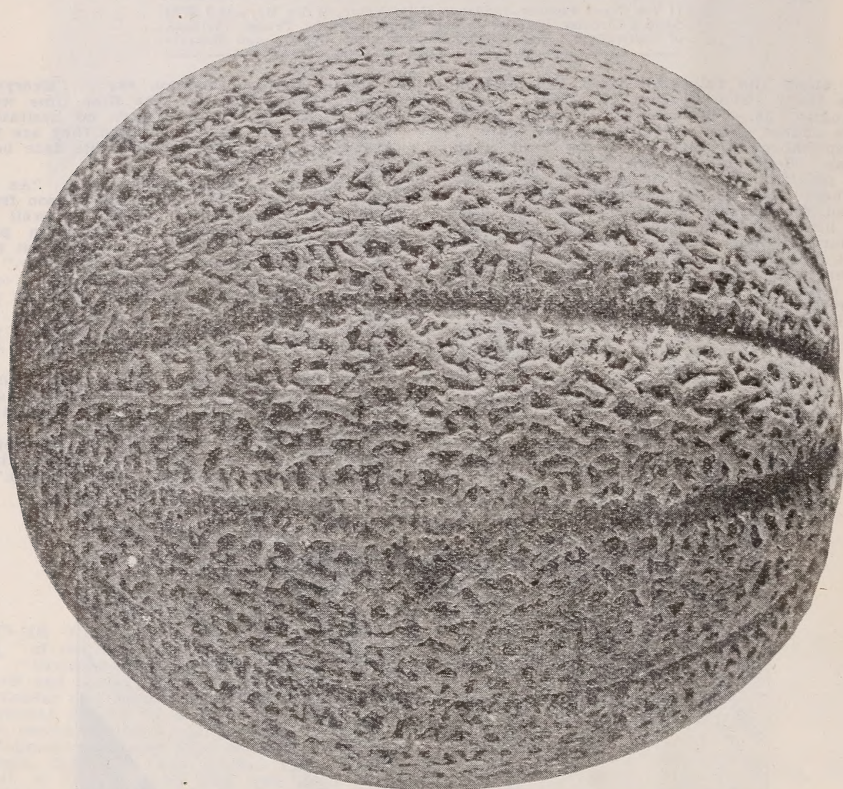
The Midland Hotel, Kansas City, says: "It is the only variety of this commodity that we have ever used that has given entire satisfaction. This piece of goods has sufficient individuality to gain the front place immediately."

Emery, Bird & Thayer, Kansas City, say: "In our opinion this melon will find a ready market throughout the world."

The Kansas City Packer says: "The Burrell Gem is the best yet for flavor and other desirable qualities."

Price of seed: Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; 1/4 lb., \$1.25; lb., \$5.00, straight.

BURRELL'S THOROUGHbred ROCKY FORD CANTALOUPE



This is a picture of one of Burrell's Thoroughbreds grown in California. The picture was taken at Rocky Ford after it had been shipped by refrigerator freight to Denver and local express to Rocky Ford. The melon had been out six to eight days and was not picked until it slipped. It was in fine condition, and if all melons placed on the markets could be as good the demand would be very great.

I consider Burrell's Thoroughbred Rocky Ford Cantaloupe the highest bred melon yet grown.

I Could Not Supply the Demand for This Seed Last Season

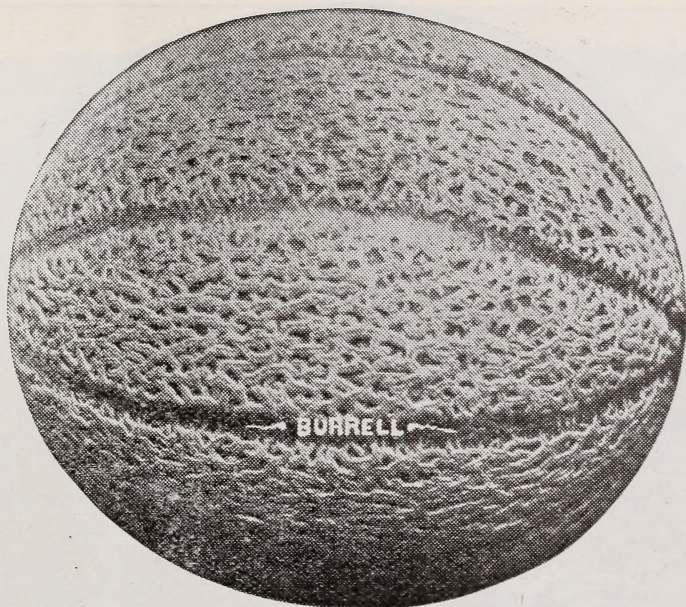
and was obliged to put out letters to that effect April 12th, as thousands of my customers who ordered late will remember. I have tried this year to grow a sufficient supply.

DESCRIPTION.—Burrell's Thoroughbred Rocky Ford Cantaloupe appears as shown in above cut. The melons are very uniform in size. As grown for seed nearly my entire crop averages the right size to pack 45 melons to the standard crate.

This melon has ten distinct ribs, which forms a structure of an arch against an arch. Builders realize the strength of such a structure.

The netting is gray, closely laced and well developed. The space between the nets is gray, changing very slightly when ready to pick, which permits its being picked by color. The meat is green, changing slightly toward yellow at the center, fine grained and highly flavored.

I have supplied this strain of seed to many critical planters for six or seven years in succession, and have each year doubled my supply, and even then I have twice found myself unable to supply the demand. I sell this seed only in sealed packages. See next page for prices.



This is a picture of one of my melons which is copied by many others. I consider this admitting its superiority. They can not equal it.

STOCK SEED BURRELL'S THOROUGHbred ROCKY FORD CANTALOUPE

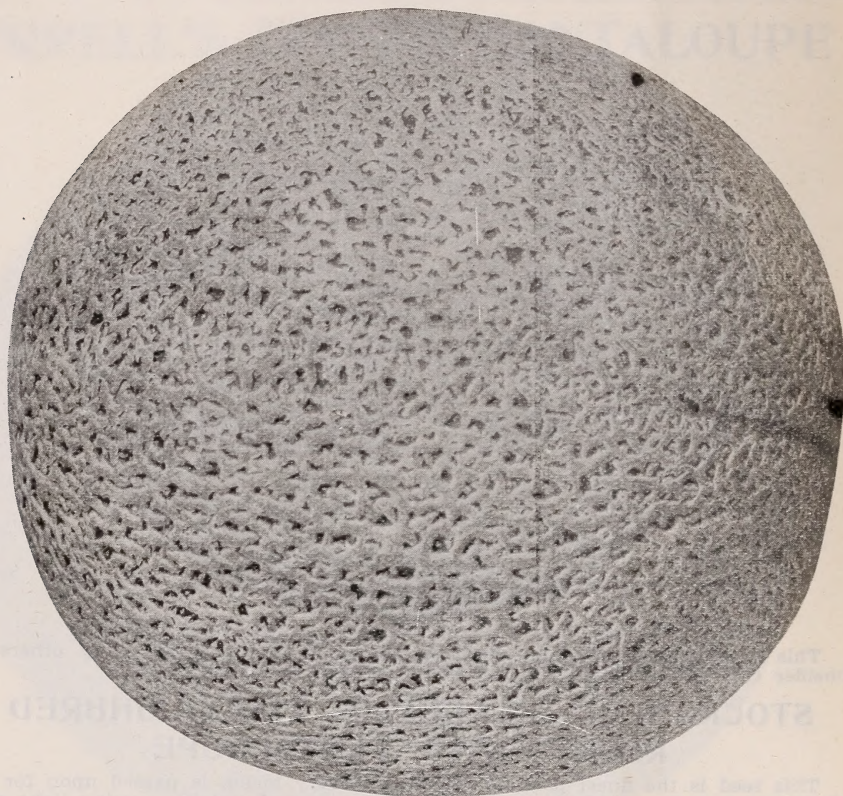
This seed is the finest possible selection. Every melon is passed upon for the points which make an ideal melon. Standard size and weight; netting light gray and closely laced; blossom end well protected by a button; ten distinct ribs of equal width; no netting between the ribs; space between the ribs well defined from stem to blossom button, but not wide so as to weaken the melon.

(This melon now has a tendency to run to solid net, which shows that the space between the ribs has been held as narrow as possible and still retain it.) Color of meat light green, changing toward salmon at the center; the meat deep and fine grained; seed cavity triangular, the seeds firmly held in three lobes. This seed is selected with the same care as is exercised in breeding up a new variety. Sold only in sealed packages. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 55c; lb., \$2.00; 5 lbs., \$9.30; 10 lbs., \$18.00; 25 lbs. and up, \$1.70 per lb. Express charges prepaid.

NO. 1 SEED BURRELL'S THOROUGHbred ROCKY FORD CANTALOUPE

This seed is cut from none but good shipping melons and always pleases market growers. It is grown from the same strain as my "Stock Seed," but is not so carefully selected. Sold only in sealed packages. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00; 10 lbs., \$9.30; 20 lbs., \$18.00; 50 lbs. and up, 85c per lb. Express charges prepaid.

Be very careful in packing your melons for market that every melon is fine. A large demand at paying prices can only be built up by furnishing the highest possible quality. If possible have them better graded than your competitors. It is quality first, for quality counts.



EDEN GEM OR POLLOCK ROCKY FORD CANTALOUPE

This melon has become quite popular owing to the fact that the vines are much less liable to rust than nearly any other variety, while not being quite so early as other strains, they yield longer. Nearly the entire crop are solid net melons as shown in cut; they are good shippers. Many of the large Rocky Ford growers prefer this variety, and throughout the South it has given good results.

I OFFER THIS IN TWO GRADES

NO. 1 EDEN GEM or POLLOCK ROCKY FORD CANTALOUPE.—Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 55c; lb., \$2.00; 10 lbs., \$18.00; 25 lbs. and up at \$1.70 per lb., express prepaid.

NO. 2 EDEN GEM or POLLOCK ROCKY FORD CANTALOUPE. — Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00; 10 lbs., \$9.30; 20 lbs., \$18.00; 50 lbs. and up at 85c per lb., express prepaid.

YOU ARE INVITED to visit my melon seed fields this coming season. I have the finest possible arrangements for growing high grade seeds. I have never taken intending purchasers to my fields without selling to them.



Photograph of Six of Burrell's Kleckley Sweet Watermelons Taken in Field.

BURRELL'S IMPROVED **KLECKLEY SWEET**

As originally introduced, this melon was the finest eating melon grown, but was so tender that it would often crack when carried from the garden to the shade, and as a result could not be shipped. This melon, as I now offer it, retains the original fine eating qualities, but adds the necessary shipping strength, so that it is the leading melon wherever grown. I have never found the melon that can compete with it in the markets.

THE AVERAGE WEIGHT IS 20 POUNDS

This weight of melon is best for market, as freight does not make it necessary to sell so high, and the quality is always better in a melon of this size than in 40 to 50 pound melons, which are always coarser. The shape is oblong, ends square, color a deep green, flesh a deep red when fully ripe, and but few white seeds firmly set near the rind. The heart is large, stringless, and very sweet.

I Offer Two Grades of This Seed, as Follows:

STOCK SEED BURRELL'S IMPROVED KLECKLEY SWEET, cut from none but ideal melons shaped as in photograph, and none under 25 lbs. This is the finest possible to select. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 55c; lb., \$2.00; 5 lbs., \$9.30; 10 lbs., \$18.00; 25 lbs. and up, \$1.70 per lb.

NO. 1 SEED BURRELL'S IMPROVED KLECKLEY SWEET.—Cut from none but good shippers, and such seed as continues to please my hundreds of customers who grow for market. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00; 10 lbs., \$9.30; 20 lbs., \$18.00; 50 lbs. and up, 85c per lb.



ASPARAGUS

Add 8c per pound if to go by mail.

One of the earliest spring vegetables, of excellent flavor, taste much resembling peas, but as it becomes more generally known is much preferred to peas by many. It requires a deep, rich, mellow soil.

TO GROW THE PLANTS.

Sow seed early in the spring in drills 2 inches deep and 12 inches apart if to be cultivated by hand. Mine are 24 inches apart and thus are easily worked with a horse, and this also gives plants a better chance. One ounce of seed will plant 60 feet of drill and will make about 500 plants. When the plants are one or two years old, transplant to rows 5 feet apart and 18 inches apart in the row.

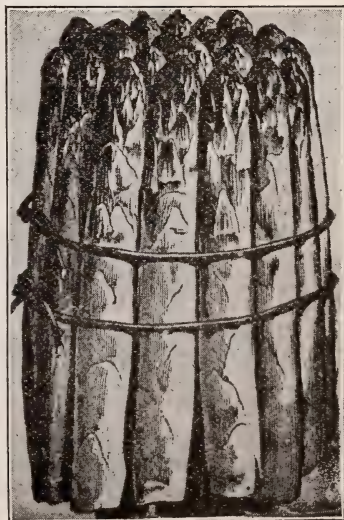
TO MAKE THE PERMANENT BED

Plow the ground about ten inches deep and harrow fine, then plow out ditches 5 feet apart and 18 inches to 2 feet deep. Fill these ditches about one-third full of well rotted manure, then turn soil back into the furrows until filled within 6 inches of the surface. Place the plants in these about 18 inches apart, one in a place, taking care to have the crown right side up and the roots well spread out. Then turn a light furrow back over them and level by cross-harrowing. If the soil be dry and you have water, before leveling sufficiently to hide the rows, run light furrows between them and irrigate them. Give the surface a good dressing with manure each year and cultivate often.

CONOVER'S COLOSSAL. The favorite in my Western market; has a pink tinge and very fine flavor: of vigorous growth; none better. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 40c; 10 lbs., 35c per lb.

PALMETTO.—The plants are strong and vigorous in growth, producing large, thick, dark-green shoots, with a distinctly pointed head or tip, as contrasted with the rounded head of the other large-stalked varieties. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 40c; 10 lbs., 35c per lb.

COLUMBIAN MAMMOTH WHITE.—Planters whose taste is for a white Asparagus will like this, because "it furnishes white shoots which stay white as long as fit for use, without earthing up or any other artificial blanching, and because it can be absolutely depended upon to give eighty to ninety per cent of white plants from seed." Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 40c; 10 lbs., 35c per lb.

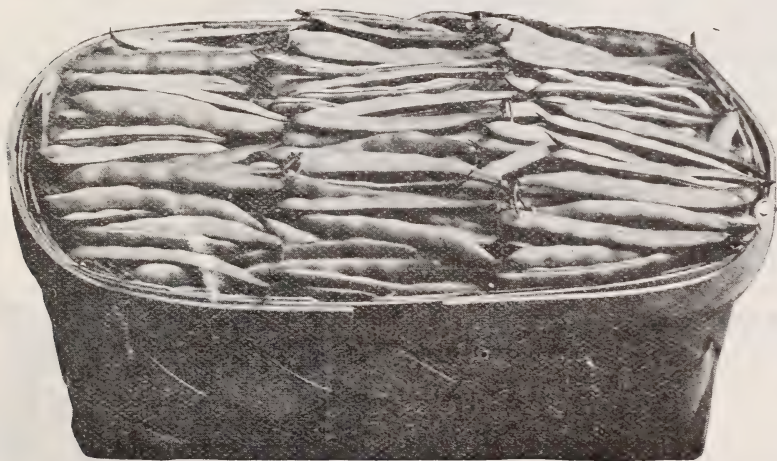


BEANS

Beans like a dry and rather light soil, though they will do well in any garden soil, if not planted too early in the spring. Dwarfs are earliest and most hardy, as a general rule. In garden culture Beans are usually planted about two inches deep, in rows eighteen inches apart, and three inches apart in the row. In field culture, in drills two to three feet apart, so as to cultivate with a horse one way. Until blossoming season, frequent but shallow cultivation should be given. It is useless to expect a crop from an ill-prepared field, or from one that needs deep stirring after planting, as cutting off the roots after plants show bloom is very apt to kill the vines and ruin the crop. One quart will plant 100 feet of drill, and one bushel is sufficient for an acre.

Running Beans, especially the Limas, are even more tender than the Dwarfs; therefore planting must be delayed still later, or until liability to rot in consequence of cold, damp weather has passed. Plant five or six beans in each hill, about two inches deep, hills three feet apart each way. One quart of seed will be sufficient for 100 hills of Limas, and for 250 to 300 hills of the other varieties. All packets of Beans contain five ounces. Price per packet, 10c postpaid.

I have a large trade on Beans in the South and Southwest.



WARDWELL'S KIDNEY WAX.

DWARF WAX SORTS.

Add 8c per pint and 15c per quart if by mail.

WARDWELL'S KIDNEY WAX is the most popular of the Dwarf Wax sorts. It is very early; the pods are long, straight, entirely stringless, and a rich yellow waxy color. They are large and borne in great abundance so they can be quickly picked. Pickers will gather these for as little money per basket as any sort. When shipped to market they hold their attractive appearance, making one of the best sellers. Pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.40; bu., \$5.50; 5 bu., \$5.25 per bu.

KEENEY'S ROUND POD KIDNEY WAX.—A selection from the famous Wardwell's Kidney Wax Bean. As its name indicates, its pods are round instead of flat. Plants grow strong and sturdy, with long, round, handsome stringless pods of large size, very solid and full of meat; crisp, brittle. Wonderfully early and productive, and will become very popular. Pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.40; bu., \$5.50; 5 bu., \$5.25 per bu.



DAVIS' WHITE KIDNEY WAX.—This is a favorite variety with Southern planters who grow early markets. The pods are long, straight, waxy yellow. The plants grow strong and yield an abundant crop, held up well from the ground. I sell large quantities of this seed and receive letters stating that they give excellent results. Pt., 15c; pk., \$1.35; bu., \$5.00; 5 bu., \$4.80 per bu.

PROLIFIC GERMAN BLACK WAX.—An improved strain of Black Wax. Pods waxy yellow, solid and tender, and of finest quality; long, fleshy, round, very early. Pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.50; bu., \$5.50; 5 bu., \$5.10 per bu.

IMPROVED GOLDEN WAX.—One of the best strains of Golden Wax. Hardier, more prolific, holds its pods up well, of better quality, pods longer, straighter and thicker than the original Golden Wax. Pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.50; bu., \$5.50; 5 bu., \$5.25 per bu.

KEENEY'S STRINGLESS REFUGEE WAX.—This bean very much resembles the Refugee, or 1000 to 1, in appearance, but instead the pods are waxy yellow, earlier and entirely stringless. It is a very good sort. Pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.40; bu., \$5.35; 5 bu., \$5.10 per bu.

VIOLET FLAGEOLET WAX.—An excellent wax pod sort, very productive and healthy, a vigorous grower of good quality. Pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.50; bu., \$5.50; 5 bu., \$5.10 per bu.

DWARF GREEN POD SORTS.

Add 8c per pint and 15c per quart if by mail.

STRINGLESS GREEN POD.—This variety heads the list of Green Pod Beans, being the superior of all in quality. The pods are long, round, entirely stringless even when the beans are full grown; very tender and of the finest quality. Pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.30; bu., \$5.00; 5 bu., \$4.80 per bu.

IMPROVED EARLY ROUND POD VALENTINE.—This sort is a few days later than the above and produces thick fleshy pods which mature very uniformly. Pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.30; bu., \$5.00; 5 bu., \$4.80 per bu.

REFUGEE or 1000 TO 1.—A late sort producing immense crops. If kept picked they continue to yield until frost. Pt., 10c; qt., 20c; pk., \$1.20; bu., \$4.60; 5 bu., \$4.45 per bu.

DWARF LIMA VARIETIES.

(Add 8c per pint and 15c per quart if by mail.)

HENDERSON'S BUSH LIMA heads the list as the finest Lima Bean. It is easily grown, continues long in bearing so that mature beans may be picked from the bushes for two months and the plants will continue to bloom and set pods. They are of excellent quality and should be in every garden. Pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.50; bu., \$5.50; 5 bu., \$5.25 per bu.

BURPEE'S BUSH LIMA.—This bean is larger than Henderson's Bush Lima. The bush form is well established and the beans are of fine quality. Pt., 15c; qt., 30c; pk., \$1.50; bu., \$5.75; 5 bu., \$5.50 per bu.





POLE BEANS.

Add 8c per pint and 15c per quart if by mail.

KING OF THE GARDEN LIMA is the only Pole Lima we offer. It is a vigorous grower. Pods five to eight inches long. Beans large and of rich flavor. Pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.50; bu., \$5.50; 5 bu., \$5.25 per bu.

THE LAZY WIFE'S POLE BEAN is entirely stringless, of fine flavor, and bears an abundance of large pods which are fit for use until nearly ripe. A good, white shell bean for winter use. Pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.50; bu., \$5.50; 5 bu., \$5.25 per bu.

OLD HOMESTEAD or **KENTUCKKY WONDER**.—Very prolific, bears its pods in large clusters; pods green and often 8 to 10 inches long, nearly round when young, and very crisp. Pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.50; bu., \$5.50; 5 bu., \$5.25 per bu.

WHITE DUTCH CASEKNIFE.—A good shell bean, green or dry. An excellent corn bean. Pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.50; bu., \$5.50; 5 bu., \$5.25 per bu.

RED SPECKLED CUT SHORT or **CORNHILL** is a favorite sort and much in demand to plant among corn. The pods resemble the Bush Valentine. All pole beans many times outyield the bush sorts, the main objection to them being that they must be given a support. Pt., 10c; qt., 20c; pk., \$1.40; bu., \$5.35; 5 bu., \$5.10 per bu.

SHELL BEANS.

Add 8c per pint and 15c per quart if by mail.

THE MEXICAN BEAN is grown extensively here and gets its names from the fact that it is more sought after by Mexicans than any other variety. The beans are medium sized and speckled; a prolific yielder and an excellent field bean. This is the Mexican Chili Bean. Qt., 15c; pk., \$1.00; bu., \$3.50.

NAVY BEAN is the well known White Bush Variety. A good yielder and very productive. Qt., 15c; pk., \$1.10; bu., \$4.00.

TABLE BEETS

Add 8c per pound if to go by mail.

HOW TO PLANT.

The soil should be rich and deeply plowed, say 8 to 10 inches. Harrow several times to settle the ground and provide a fine seed bed. Sow in rows from 14 to 20 inches apart and about 1 to 1½ inches deep. About 6 lbs. of seed to the acre for garden or stock feed, and for sugar about 20 lbs. of seed to the acre. As soon as the plants have the fifth or sixth leaf, thin to one plant each 8 inches. If under irrigation, water as soon as thinned. Cultivate often and do not water again until absolutely necessary, as the soil will dry from the surface down and the tap roots will follow the moisture down and much better results will follow. Careful tests have proven that one cultivation a week will give the best results. Keep clean and remember that cultivation is the next thing necessary after the best seed, and the two are necessary for success.



CROSBY'S EGYPTIAN.

give excellent results, as it is of fine quality and dark red color, and all such beets are very good. Turnip shaped, with small tops and small tap roots. Market gardeners will be well pleased if they plant heavily of these. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 55c; 5 lb. lots, 50c per lb.

CRIMSON GLOBE.—This is one of the best, especially for the main crop. The roots average about 3 inches through, are rich blood red with lighter circles or zones. It is always sweet and tender and is a long keeper. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 55c; 5 lb. lots, 50c per lb.

LONG SMOOTH DARK BLOOD.—This is a very fine variety, especially where there may be a shortage of moisture, as it forms a long tap root quickly and is able to withstand much drouth. The color is rich dark red, and it makes very attractive looking and equally as fine tasting pickles. A good long keeper. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 50c; 5 lb. lots, 45c per lb.

CROSBY'S EGYPTIAN. — A carefully selected strain of Egyptian, as early as the original, but larger, thicker, smoother, and of better quality. Flesh deep blood red. It is a rapid grower, attaining a usable size quicker than any other variety, and does not become woody with age. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 55c; 5 lb. lots, 50c per lb.

EARLY ECLIPSE.—This variety is exceedingly popular, and is one of the best early sorts. The tops are small, which admits of close planting. The roots are of a globular shape. Flesh fine grained, very sweet, crisp and tender; dark red, zoned with a lighter shade. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 55c; 5 lb. lots, 50c per lb.

EDMAND'S EARLY BLOOD TURNIP.—The roots are of good form, round, with only one single small tap root; the flesh is of a deep blood red color, and very sweet and tender. They can be planted very closely, as they do not grow large and coarse, and have a very small top. It is one of the best for the market gardener and for table use. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 50c; 5 lb. lots, 45c per lb.

DETROIT DARK RED is an excellent beet for early planting, and can be relied upon to

When your family is sick you buy drugs of an experienced druggist; you cannot afford to take risks.

When you buy Seed, buy only of an experienced Seedman who has an established reputation and cannot afford to lose it.

SUGAR BEETS and MANGEL WURZELS

Add 8c per pound if to go by mail.

WHITE KLEIN WANZLEBEN SUGAR has no equal, taking into consideration both tonnage per acre and sugar contents. It is more extensively grown than any other and will give good results under proper care, in all localities. The roots are shaped as in small cut. The yield here is usually about 15 tons to the acre and about 18 per cent sugar, 82 per cent purity; though the best growers frequently get 20 to 30 tons per acre and tests have run as high as 26 per cent sugar. All stock feeders know that sugar makes fat and will realize the value as a stock food. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c; lb., 20c; 10 lb. lots, 18c per lb.; 100 lb. lots, 15c per lb.

LANE'S IMPERIAL SUGAR.—This is a heavy yielder and well liked for stock feeding. It is very nutritious, and while not so rich in sugar as the above, yet runs from 8 to 13 per cent sugar, owing to the locality where grown. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c; lb., 20c; 10 lb. lots, 18c per lb.; 100 lb. lots, 15c per lb.

MAMMOTH LONG RED MANGEL WURZEL is the heaviest yielder grown, and as it grows largely above ground, is easily harvested. Excellent for feeding stock. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c; lb., 20c; 10 lb. lots, 15c per lb.; 100 lb. lots, 14c per lb.

GOLDEN TANKARD MANGEL WURZEL is also a heavy yielder, but does not grow quite so long as Mammoth Long Red. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c; lb., 20c; 10 lb. lots, 15c per lb.; 100 lb. lots, 14c per lb.

Any of these varieties are very profitable to grow for stock, and after many years of growing, we find cost of \$15.00 per acre up to harvesting time for sugar beets and \$8.00 per acre for Mangel Wurzel, and \$1.00 per ton to harvest the sugar beets and 40c per ton to harvest the Mangel Wurzel, a fair estimate. They are becoming highly prized by stockmen. All farmers should grow some of these each year.



BROCCOLI

Add 8c per pound if to go by mail.

Much resembles Cauliflower; much hardier; cultivation the same.

WHITE CAPE.—Heads compact, good size and of a creamy white; one of the most certain to head. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

Add 8c per pound if to go by mail.

A species of cabbage. Cultivate same as winter cabbage. Sow in May. In the fall break down the leaves so the small heads will have a better chance to grow.

BEST IMPORTED DWARF.—Produces many sprouts close together; a good keeper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.35.



CHICORY

Add 8c per pound if to go by mail.

LARGE ROOTED.—Used to mix with or as a substitute for coffee. Cultivate same as carrots. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

COLLARDS

Add 8c per pound if to go by mail.

A plant of the cabbage family; endures extreme heat; very popular; excellent for greens.

TRUE SOUTHERN.—Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 65c.

CORN SALAD

Add 8c per pound if to go by mail.

Used for salad in winter and spring. Sow in the fall, thickly in drills and as cold weather approaches cover with straw or, if convenient, sow in a cold frame, as it can then be secured even when cold, snowy weather prevails. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 55c.

CABBAGE

Cabbage is one of the most important of the garden crops and should always receive careful attention. The first thing necessary is good seed, as without this failure is sure.

The soil should be deep and rich. For early crop, grow plants in hot beds, transplanting to cold frames and then as early as possible after danger of freezing, to the open ground. Cultivate often and keep well watered if under irrigation. There is nothing better than dust to keep off worms, as they will not stay in it, and it can not injure the cabbage. For late crop, sow seed in open ground and transplant, or some succeed finely by sowing seeds in hills where wanted and thinning to one. This avoids the necessity of waiting for a damp time to transplant. Cultivate—CULTIVATE.

EARLY AND SECOND EARLY POINTED HEAD SORTS.

Add 8c per pound if to go by mail.

EARLY ETAMPES is a valuable first early sort that is fast winning favor. It forms fine hard pointed heads of extra quality. It grows close to the ground and has loose outer leaves and can be set as close as one-half foot apart in rows with rows $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart. Nearly every plant makes a head on good soil with careful cultivation. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75; 5 lb. lots, \$1.60 per lb.

EXTRA EARLY EXPRESS.—An extra early sort, in which the plants are compact, with round, thick leaves that form an oval head, which is astonishingly large for the size of the plants. The heads are comparatively thicker and less pointed than those of the Jersey Wakefield, and are only slightly later than those of that sort. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75; 5 lb. lots, \$1.60 per lb.

EARLY WINNINGSTADT.—A distinct second early sort, and one of the best for general cultivation. Being very hardy, it is, therefore, less subject to wet or drouth, insects or disease. A sure heading variety, giving entirely satisfactory crops. The heads are uniform in size, conical in shape and very solid. It is valuable for early use, and on account of its solidity and short, thick leaves, it makes also a good winter cabbage. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75; 5 lb. lots, \$1.60 per lb.

SELECTED EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD

—The leading early variety and most popular for private or market gardeners' use. My stock of this standard cabbage is grown and selected with the greatest care, and can be relied upon for both vitality of seed and trueness to type. The heads are conical in shape, solid and compact; the outer leaves are thick and heavy. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 55c; lb., \$2.00; 5 lb. lots, \$1.85 per lb.

CHARLESTON OR LARGE WAKEFIELD.

—This very valuable sort is a selection from the Jersey Wakefield which is about a week later, decidedly larger, and less pointed heads. Not liable to burst when

matured and worthy a place in every market garden. It will please you. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 55c; lb., \$2.00; 5 lb. lots, \$1.85 per lb.



EARLY AND SECOND EARLY FLAT HEAD SORTS.

Add 8c per pound if to go by mail.

EARLY SPRING.—The Earliest Flat Head Variety.—It is of the type of the Early Allhead, resembling it in habit of growth, but is smaller and is nearly as early as the Wakefield. The heads have few outside leaves and these are small and grow so close to the head that they can be planted very close together. It is round in shape, slightly flattened, and very solid even before the cabbages attain their mature size. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 55c; lb., \$2.00; 5 lb. lots, \$1.85 per lb.

EARLY ALLHEAD OR FAULTLESS.—If a gardener or amateur were to plant but one variety of cabbage, he could get none that would answer all purposes as well as the Early Allhead. For uniformity, reliability of heading, size, earliness and quality, it has no equal. It is also very profitable, since the outer leaves are so few, a close planting can be made, and 1000 more cabbages per acre can be grown than from seed of other sorts. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.25; 5 lb. lots, \$2.10 per lb.

EARLY FLAT DUTCH.—A remarkably fine strain. A sure header, the heads weighing from 10 to 12 pounds, are of even size, solid and of good flavor. They mature about as early as Early Summer and stand long without bursting. This is one of the best of the second early kind. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 55c; lb., \$2.00; 5 lb. lots, \$1.85 per lb.

EARLY SUMMER.—My seed of this variety was selected from large, solid, evenly sized heads of excellent quality, and is of known value. It will be sure to give you entire satisfaction. This is a special market gardeners' strain. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 55c; lb., \$2.00; 5 lb. lots, \$1.85 per lb.

ALL SEASONS.—A very superior, sure-heading, long-keeping variety. As its name indicates, it can be planted early or late. It would be classed as a second early variety; but whether for medium early, main crop, or late use, it is unsurpassed by any other sort. The gardeners of Jersey and Long Island have for years made this their main crop for supplying the New York City markets, and it is now the standard there. The heads are large, nearly round, somewhat flattened, very solid, and in quality the best. Its ability to stand the summer heat and dry weather is quite remarkable. In fact it is a leader, and will remain so for years to come. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 55c; lb., \$2.00; 5 lb. lots, \$1.85 per lb.



IMPROVED SUCCESSION.—A sure-heading, long-keeping variety, about ten days later than the well known Early Summer, with larger and heavier heads. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 55c; lb., \$2.00; 5 lb. lots, \$1.85 per lb.

LATE FLAT HEAD SORTS.

Add 8c per pound if to go by mail.



BURRELL'S EXCELSIOR FLAT DUTCH.—This is a special strain of the Premium Late Flat Dutch in which my grower has made very careful selections to get the highest possible results. It produces large solid heads of the finest quality and is an extra keeper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.25; 5 lb. lots, \$2.10 per lb.

ENKHUIZEN'S GLORY.—This valuable sort comes to us from Enkhuizen, Holland. The heads are very solid and white, and it is an excellent shipper. The quality is said to excel the famous Hollander. The heads are quite round and uniform in size. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.10; lb., \$4.25.

PREMIUM LATE FLAT DUTCH.—A standard sort, needs no introduction. Large, flat heads of good quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75; 5 lb. lots, \$1.60 per lb.

FOTTLER'S BRUNSWICK OR SHORT-STEMMED DRUMHEAD.—This produces large, solid heads (15 to 20 lbs.), very close to the ground, and with few outer leaves. It is earlier than the Flat Dutch strains, not so good a keeper, but it is the Sauer Kraut Cabbage. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.65; 5 lb. lots, \$1.55 per lb.

THE LUPTON.—In this variety I have one which one of the best known cabbage seed growers (Mr. Lupton of Long Island) has named for himself. This alone is a great recommendation for it. I secure my seed direct from the originator, and it is right. The stalk is short. It is dark green, large size, solid and a long keeper. It is a sure header, and will please you. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 55c; lb., \$2.00; 5 lb. lots, \$1.85 per lb.

HOLLANDER OR DANISH BALL HEAD.—This is the hard head cabbage. It is heavier than any other sort for its size and the best shipper grown. The weight of a head trimmed for market is fully one-fourth more than any other sort of similar size. Also known as Dutch Winter. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.25; 5 lb. lots, \$2.10 per lb.

LARGE LATE DRUMHEAD.—Resembles Flat Dutch. Largely grown in the Southwest. Stands heat well and is a sure header. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 55c; lb., \$2.00; 5 lb. lots, \$1.85 per lb.

ST. LOUIS LATE MARKET.—This is a favorite sort among market gardeners around St. Louis. It much resembles the Surehead, is very solid, and produces heads weighing from 15 to 18 pounds, is a good keeper, and the quality extra. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75; 5 lb. lots, \$1.60 per lb.

SUREHEAD.—This is one of the leading favorites with market gardeners throughout the country for the reason that it is sure to head, and head is about all there is to it. The heads are firm, hard, uniform in size and of fine texture, long keepers and good shippers. Always sure to please. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.25; 5 lb. lots, \$2.10 per lb.

MARBLEHEAD MAMMOTH.—This is the largest cabbage grown, heads often reaching the weight of 50 to 60 pounds on rich soil. A great cabbage to grow for exhibition, and of fair quality. Its size alone should recommend it. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75; 5 lb. lots, \$1.60 per lb.

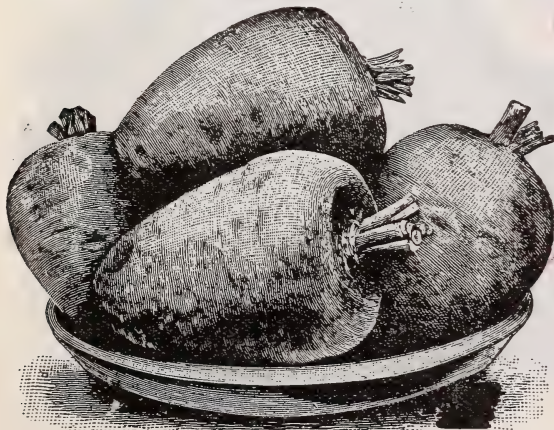
PERFECTION DRUMHEAD SAVOY.—An excellent winter and spring family cabbage which partakes partially of the size of the Drumhead and the curled leaves of the Savoy. Market gardeners usually find it profitable to provide a limited quantity for discriminating customers. For family use it is equalled by none. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75; 5 lb. lots, \$1.60 per lb.

MAMMOTH RED ROCK.—This is by far the best, largest and surest heading red cabbage ever introduced. The plant is large, with numerous spreading leaves. The head is large, round, very solid and of a deep red color. Ninety-eight per cent of the plants will form extra fine heads. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.25; 5 lb. lots, \$2.15 per lb.

CARROTS

Add 8c per pound if to go by mail.

The Carrot, like other root crops, flourishes best in a well enriched sandy soil, deeply tilled, and if plowed the fall before, all the better. Sow in early spring in drills 15 to 18 inches apart, finally thinning plants to 3 or 4 inches; keep clean by frequently hoeing and weeding. If neglected, the young plants are easily smothered, and the crop is lost. Seed slow to germinate. If sown early or on moist soil, half an inch is deep enough to cover seed. One ounce sows 150 feet of drill; four pounds sows an acre.



OXHEART, OR GUERANDI.

yielder and of fine table qualities; grows 5 to 7 inches long. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c; 5 lb. lots, 70c per lb.

GUERANDI or OXHEART.

—This is an excellent variety, with broad shoulders, and as its name, Oxheart, indicates, it is not very long. See cut for shape. The color is a rich orange and the quality will please you. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c; 5 lb. lots, 70c per lb.

DANVER'S HALF LONG.

—One of the most productive and best for field culture. Tops medium, roots dark orange color, large, of medium length tapering abruptly at the point; very uniform; handsome; flesh deep orange; sweet and tender. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c; 5 lb. lots, 70c per lb.

CHANTENAY.

—Deep scarlet, of uniform shape, a heavy



LARGE YELLOW BELGIAN.—Are long and slender; fully one-third to one-half of the length grows above the surface; they are, however, easily pulled. Oz., 5c; ¼ lb., 15c; lb., 40c; 5 lb. lots, 35c per lb.

IMPROVED LONG ORANGE.—A standard late variety, handsome and uniform in shape; deep orange color; good flavor; yields heavily. Requires deep soil. Plants should stand 8 inches apart in 18 inch drills for roots to attain full size. Oz., 5c; ¼ lb., 15c; lb., 50c; 5 lb. lots, 45c per lb.

WHITE VOSGES.—Large, thick and short, a fine variety to grow for stock. Oz., 5c; ¼ lb., 15c; lb., 40c; 5 lb. lots, 35c per lb.

CAULIFLOWER

Add 8c per pound if to go by mail.

No seed is more important in determining the crop results than Cauliflower. The price should not be considered.

The culture of Cauliflower is similar to cabbage, but should be more thorough, and on good ground made very rich. It delights in a rich, moist soil, and in dry seasons should be abundantly watered, especially when heading. For early use, sow seed in the hot bed in January or February, and transplant the plants 2 or 3 inches apart in boxes, or in the soil of another hot bed, until such time as it is safe to plant them in the open ground, which, in this latitude, is usually from the 15th of March to the 10th of April. Set the plants 2 feet by 15 inches apart. If properly hardened off they are seldom injured by being planted out too early. When heading, tie the outside leaves loosely over the head to protect it from the sun. Cauliflower should be kept growing constantly, as it may be injured by a check at any period of growth. The soil in the hot bed should be no richer than in the field. For late market, sow the seed in frames about April 1st. One ounce gives 1,500 to 2,000 plants.

EARLY DANISH SNOWBALL.—My seed of this variety is of the very finest strain. The heads are solid, curd is white, close and even; weight 5 to 8 pounds. The time of heading varies so that one setting continues to furnish marketable heads for nearly two months. Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 60c; oz., \$2.00; ¼ lb., \$7.00.

HENDERSON'S EARLY SNOWBALL.—Throughout the country this is considered not only the earliest of all cauliflowers, but it is more certain to make a head than any other sort. Its dwarf habit and short outer leaves allow it to be planted as close as 18 to 20 inches apart each way, thus making it especially valuable to market gardeners. Stock is extra choice and can not be excelled. Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 65c; oz., \$2.25; ¼ lb., \$7.50.



EARLY SNOWBALL.

EXTRA EARLY DWARF ERFURT.—Dwarf habit, compact growth, short outside leaves; can be planted 20 inches apart. A sure header. Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 60c; oz., \$2.00; ¼ lb., \$7.00.

CELERY

Add 8c per pound if to go by mail.

CELERY CULTURE.

Celery can be successfully grown with but little labor, in a good garden soil, by using plenty of well rotted manure. This should be put into the trenches, working it well into the soil, at least two weeks before the plants are transplanted into them. It delights, however, in low, moist, rich bottom land, or well drained muck soil.

GROWING THE PLANTS. It is not necessary to sow the seeds in a hot bed or cold frame, as it is apt to run to seed if started too soon, but sow in the open ground as soon as it is fit to work in April, and an additional sowing or two between this date and May 1st, will insure a plentiful supply of good plants. Sow in rows so that it can be kept free from weeds. Prepare the soil well and cover the seeds very shallow and firm the soil well after sowing; also keep very moist until the seeds germinate. After coming up the plants should be partially shaded for a week or ten days, and see that the soil does not get too dry. To insure good "stocky" plants, the tops should be cut back, to say within two inches of the crown when about four inches high.

TRANSPLANTING. The evening is the best time, and especially after a shower; otherwise give them a good watering and you will lose but few plants. Remember that it is essential that the soil be pressed firmly about each plant when set out, especially if done in a dry time. Some of our most successful growers set on the level surface, while others prefer a broad shallow trench, only three or four inches deep. These trenches should be at least three feet apart for the dwarf, and not less than four feet for the larger sorts. Set plants in single rows not over six inches apart in the trench. Transplanting is done about the middle of June for the first early, and as late as the middle of August for the latest. Keep well cultivated, and in about six weeks "handling" should begin (never do this when wet from rain or dew). This is done to make the celery grow upright. The soil is drawn to the row from each side with an ordinary hoe. Now take all the leaves of the plant in one hand and with the other draw the soil around it, pressing firmly, being careful that no soil gets between the leaves, as it is apt to cause rust, or rot the plant. In about two weeks, or as often as it is necessary to keep the leaves in an upright position, more soil should be drawn to the row. One ounce of seed produces about 2,000 plants.



WHITE PLUME.—This is the earliest sort and most easily blanched. The plant is a rapid grower, and should be tied loosely together as soon as five or six inches high and earthed up to push the growth and blanching, also to insure close, attractive shaped bunches. Our seed is of extra quality and always gives good results. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75; 5 lb. lots, \$1.60 per lb.

GOLDEN SELF-BLANCHING.—This is a favorite in more localities than any other sort. It blanches to a rich golden color with but little earthing up, and is an excellent market sort. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.25; 5 lb. lots, \$2.10 per lb.

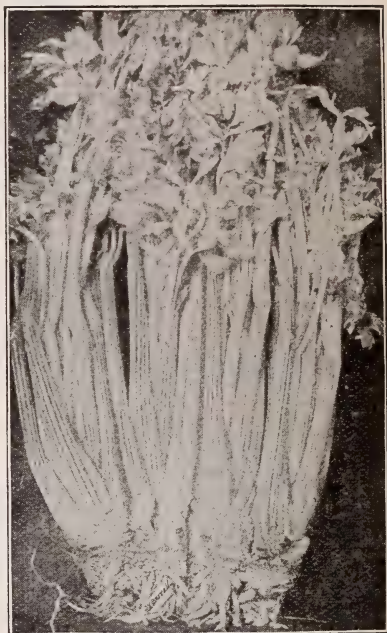
PINK PLUME.—Same as White Plume, except the color of the leaf stalks, which are an attractive pink. It has that rich, "nutty flavor" and is very good. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75; 5 lb. lots, \$1.60 per lb.

GIANT PASCAL.— This is the best keeper of all the late sorts; very solid and crisp; unsurpassed for market gardeners. Must be well earthed up to blanch best. It is a selection from the Golden Self-Blanching, but is much larger and a longer keeper. The heart is golden yellow and very attractive. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75; 5 lb. lots, \$1.60 per lb.

GOLDEN HEART or GOLDEN DWARF.—A standard sort of excellent flavor. Later than the self-blanching varieties, but will keep better. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75; 5 lb. lots, \$1.60 per lb.

KALAMAZOO.—Half dwarf, white; grown very extensively at Kalamazoo, Mich. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75; 5 lb. lots, \$1.60 per lb.

PERFECTION HEARTWELL.—Large, golden yellow heart of very superior quality; a good market sort. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75; 5 lb. lots, \$1.60 per lb.



CELERIAC

Add 8c per pound if to go by mail.

TURNIP-ROOTED CELERY.—Sow seed same way celery is sown. Transplant in rows two feet apart and nine inches in the row. Thorough cultivation is necessary to secure good roots. The roots may be cooked or used as salad.

GIANT SMOOTH PRAGUE.—A very large and smooth variety, free from side roots. A desirable sort for market, and an excellent keeper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.20, 5 lb. lots, \$1.10 per lb.

CRESS

Add 8c per pound if to go by mail.

Used as a salad. Eaten with lettuce by many. Sow same as lettuce.

TRUE WATER.—Thrives only when the roots and stems are very moist. It has a fine flavor and should be grown wherever it can be given a sufficient supply of pure water. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

DOUBLE CURLED.—This is very early and of fine flavor. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c.

CUCUMBERS

Add 8c per pound if to go by mail.

The growing of choice cucumber seed is one of my leading specialties, and this season my crops have yielded bountifully, so that I am able to make you attractive prices, while as to quality no better seed can be had at any price.

HOW TO GROW CUCUMBERS.

Cucumbers do best in a rich, medium heavy soil (avoid a sandy soil.) Prepare the soil by fertilizing well with barnyard manure. Plow deep as possible, but do not turn up more than one inch of new soil. Make the rows four feet apart, and the hills three feet apart in the rows. If by deep plowing new soil is plowed up, remove it in making the hill and cover the seed with old soil only (I mean soil that has been plowed up before). Plant ten to twelve seeds to the hill and cover about three-fourths to an inch deep. Keep clean and hoe often but shallow so as not to injure the small roots. Cultivate deep away from the plants but shallow close to them. If under irrigation, water lightly and often. Pick off the cucumbers as fast as they reach the desired size and do not allow any to ripen on the vines if you wish to get all the pickles or slicing cucumbers possible, as one ripe one takes as much nourishment as 15 to 20 for pickles.



IMPROVED LONG GREEN.—My stock of this is very fine. The fruits are long, often 15 to 18 inches when fully matured. This long, slender, all-the-same shape makes it, when small, one of the finest sorts grown for pickles. It is tender and crisp and is an excellent sort for slicing, as it retains its dark green color for a long time. I offer you extra values in this seed. This sort is more extensively grown than any other. If you order early you are sure to get it. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 65c; 100 lb. lots, 55c per lb.

EARLY CLUSTER.—Vines vigorous, producing the bulk of the crop near the roots in clusters. Fruits shaped uniformly; thick, square ends. Dark green at stem and changing to lighter at blossom end. Very productive and a good sort for pickles. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 65c; 100 lb. lots, 55c per lb.

EARLY SIBERIAN.—The earliest cucumber grown. Only 3 to 4 inches long, thick and produced in pairs; quite solid and crisp, with but few seeds. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 65c; 100 lb. lots, 55c per lb.



EARLY FRAME or SHORT GREEN.—An excellent sort both for pickling and slicing. Fruits uniform, straight and attractive. Bright green, tender, crisp, and a good yielder. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 100 lb. lots, 55c per lb.

BURRELL'S KLONDIKE CUCUMBER.

This is a hybrid sort of my own introduction that has proved to be the best all-purpose cucumber yet offered to market growers. As a slicing cucumber it has no equal, being as early as any (five to eight days earlier than Arlington White Spine), very attractive, dark green with light green stripes about one-third the length from blossom end; looks just like a hot house cucumber when grown out of doors; is solid, crisp and excellent in flavor. The fruits when suitable to ship are six to seven inches long and average practically the same as the one which I reproduce from the photograph here. It will prove as famous among cucumbers as the Rocky Ford Cantaloupe has among muskmelons.

I frequently get orders from market growers for 15 to 20 pounds for their own planting, who have planted it in the past three years. There is good money to be made growing this variety and the place to buy your seed is from the introducer. Sold only in sealed packages. Price: Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00; 10 lbs., \$9.30; 20 lbs., \$18.00; 50 lbs. and up, 85c per lb.

TAILBY'S HYBRID.—This cucumber is a favorite with truckers who plant for early markets and owing to the fact that I raised an abundant crop of this variety this season I give you the benefit of very high grade seed at an unusually low price. The fruits are dark green, very much resembling my Klondike Cucumber, only are larger and a few days later. To large planters I recommend this variety next to my Klondike. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 70c; 10 lbs., 65c per lb.; 50 lbs. and up, 60c per lb.

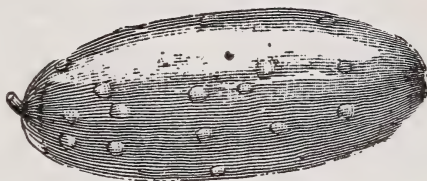
DAVIS PERFECT.—This new forcing variety came out last season and the seed sold at 20c per pkt. of 50 seeds. I secured enough stock seed to grow my supply and have a good lot of seed to offer. The fruits are of an attractive dark green and quite long, averaging 9 to 10 inches long, when suitable for slicing. The vines are vigorous growers and yield a good crop, suitable for either forcing or out-door growing. The price of the seed is lower than quoted by most others. At the same time the quality is as good as can be obtained anywhere. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 55c; lb., \$2.00; 5 lbs., \$9.30; 10 lbs. and up, \$1.80 per lb.

IMPROVED ARLINGTON WHITE SPINE.—This strain of White Spine produces fine green cucumbers from 8 to 10 inches long when in slicing condition that are extra shippers. They look well in market and retain their attractive appearance a long time. The ends are slightly pointed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 65c; 100 lb. lots, 55c per lb.



JAPANESE CLIMBING.—Produces long, evenly shaped, crisp and tender fruits in great abundance. The vine has a much greater tendency than any other sort to fasten itself to any objects over which it may grow, and hence its name. In the small garden where space is limited, it may be trained on trellises to good advantage. Fine for either pickles or slicing. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.50.

CHICAGO or WESTERFIELD PICKLING.—A variety much esteemed above all others by Chicago market gardeners, and grown extensively for the large pickling establishments in that vicinity. Fruit medium length, pointed at each end, with large and prominent spines; color a deep green. It combines all the good qualities of an early cucumber. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 65c; 100 lb. lots, 55c per lb.



GREEN PROLIFIC or BOSTON PICKLING.—A distinct variety. A favorite with pickle growers and commercial gardeners, and good for table use. Quite productive. Fruit small and uniform in size. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 65c; 100 lb. lots, 55c per lb.

COOL AND CRISP.—A strain of the White Spine, but longer and more cylindrical. Very early and exceedingly prolific. While it is esteemed most highly as a pickling sort, it is one of the very best for slicing, being tender, crisp and of fine flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 65c; 100 lb. lots, 55c per lb.

FORDHOOK PICKLING.—Resembles Cool and Crisp but is not a type of White Spine, bearing long, attractive fruits in abundance; crisp, tender and of desirable quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 65c; 100 lb. lots, 55c per lb.

JERSEY PICKLING.—Vines are strong growers and yield an abundance of comparatively slender fruits. The skin is quite thin and flesh white and solid. A favorite sort. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 65c; 100 lb. lots, 55c per lb.

EMERALD.—The fruits are large, extra smooth and regular in form, and of rich, deep coloring. When ready for use they will average ten inches long by nearly three inches in diameter, perfectly round and smooth. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 85c.

WHITE PEARL.—Plants of close, compact growth, bearing a large number of medium sized, smooth regular fruits of a clear, pearl-white coloring which lie closely about the hill. The skin is thin and tender, and the fruits are of exceedingly mild and delicate flavor. Entirely distinct. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 85c.

EARLIEST OF ALL.—This is an extra early strain of White Spine, fruits short and square ended; color very good for shipping; a good sort to grow. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 65c; 100 lb. lots, 55c per lb.

EVERGREEN WHITE SPINE.—This variety is listed by many seedsmen as the leading market sort for slicing. The fruits are 8 to 10 inches long, attractive, dark green colored and of very good quality. My strain will please all who favor this sort. Better seed of this sort can not be had at any price. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 65c; 100 lb. lots, 55c per lb.

PEERLESS WHITE SPINE.—This is a very fine, extra long strain of White Spine that is a favorite with many growers. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 65c; 100 lb. lots, 55c per lb.

CUMBERLAND.—The New Cumberland combines prolificacy and vigorous growth with beauty and uniformity. It is of the hardy, white spine type, a rapid and vigorous grower, and very prolific in fruit. The pickles differ from all other hardy sorts in being thickly set with fine spines over almost the entire surface. During the whole period of growth, from the time they first set until fully grown, the form is exceptionally straight and symmetrical, thus being as choice for slicing as for pickles. The flesh is firm, very crisp and tender at all stages. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 65c; 100 lb. lots, 55c per lb.

GHERKIN.—The Gherkin is not a cucumber proper, but a little, rough, prickly fruit that grows on a pretty vine, with leaves something like those of a watermelon vine. It is liked for pickling, and is known as the West India Gherkin. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.50.

SWEET CORN

Add 8c per pint and 15c per quart if to go by mail.

Sweet Corn should not be planted very early in the season, for it will not make any progress until the weather is warm, and will be very apt to rot. It will decay in places where our common field corn will grow, and the sweeter and purer, the less hardship it will bear. Always select a warm soil for sweet corn if possible, especially for the early varieties, as the difference in soil and exposure will make a week's difference in the time of maturity, besides insuring a crop. Plant in hills three feet apart for the earliest varieties, and three feet and a half to four feet for the later ones. One quart will plant 200 hills; 8 to 10 quarts for an acre in hills.

COUNTRY GENTLEMAN.—As a table corn this variety stands unrivaled, and without doubt is the most luscious of all sweet corn. The plump, pearly white kernels are of great depth, most delicious, and the flavor will delight an epicure. The ears are just the size to be attractive on the table, have very small cob, and, owing to the heavy husk protecting, retain their delicious tenderness beyond the usual period. Pt., 10c; qt., 15c; pk., 80c; bu., \$3.00.

WHITE CORY.—A selection from the Red Cory, over which it is a great improvement. It is fully as early, and has white kernels and white cob. Pt., 10c; qt., 15c; pk., 75c; bu., \$2.75.

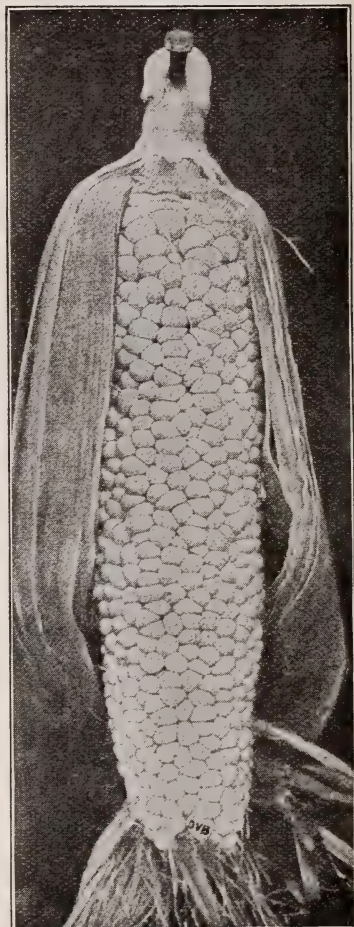
EARLY MINNESOTA. — One of the standard varieties, of dwarf growth, a few days later than the Cory. Large kernels of fine quality. Pt., 10c; qt., 15c; pk., 75c; bu., \$2.75.

MAMMOTH WHITE CORY.—A very fine, large, early sort; ears double the size of the old Cory; the same pure white color when cooked, and having white cobs, thus giving fine appearance. Pt., 10c; qt., 15c; pk., 75c; bu., \$2.75.

SHAKER'S EARLY.—Large ears of excellent quality. Follows Minnesota. A fine market sort. Produces very attractive ears with 12 to 14 rows of pearly white grains. Pt., 10c; qt., 15c; pk., 75c; bu., \$2.75.

PEEP O'DAY.—This very early sort, 5 to 10 days earlier than any other sort, is of great value to market gardeners who make most of their money by being the first in the market. In addition to its earliness, it is sweet and tender when cooked. It is distinct in habits of growth and appearance. Stalks grow about four feet high and the ears about five inches long, are well formed and filled out to the tips. Pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., 90c; bu., \$3.50.

EARLY MAMMOTH.—An early and smaller variety of the late Mammoth. Large ears, broad kernels; quality very good. Pt., 10c; qt., 15c; pk., 75c; bu., \$2.75.





STOWELL'S EVERGREEN.—This is the leading standard variety for home use, market and canning. My stock is most carefully selected and can be depended upon to produce fine, large ears of superior quality. The stalks are of strong growth, each producing two large ears. The grains, while of good size, are long and slender, the cob being small. The grains are of rich, sugary flavor, and retain their fine quality until quite advanced. My stock is entirely free from glaze or flintiness; the dried grains are much shriveled. Pt., 10c; qt., 15c; pk., 75c; bu., \$2.75.

EXTRA EARLY ADAMS.—This is not a Sugar Corn, but is earlier. The ears are short, 12-rowed, and while in condition for roasting can not be told from sugar corn. It will stand earlier planting than sweet corn and is a favorite wherever worms work badly on early corn. Pt., 10c; qt., 15c; pk., 60c; bu., \$2.00.

POP CORN

Add 8c per pint and 15c per quart if to go by mail.

Plant same as sweet corn and give same care. It pays to grow some of this as it is easily grown and almost always the demand exceeds the supply.

QUEEN'S GOLDEN.—This is the largest sort and produces abundantly. The grains are a rich golden color but are creamy white when popped, and a single kernel will expand to nearly an inch. Pt., 10c; qt., 15c; pk., 65c; bu., \$2.40.

WHITE RICE.—A well known variety. I offer a very fine strain which produces larger ears than usual and yields very heavy crops. The quality is excellent. Pt., 10c; qt., 15c; pk., 65c; bu., \$2.40.

DANDELION

Add 8c per pound if to go by mail.

Seed should be sown in May or June on warm, rich soil, in drills half an inch deep and 18 inches apart. Plants are ready for use the following spring. Roots, when dried and roasted, are often used as a substitute for coffee. When grown for the roots only, sow in September and cultivate well for one year, when the roots are ready for digging.

LARGE LEAVED.—Leaves fully double the size of the common Dandelion. A great advance over the old variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c.

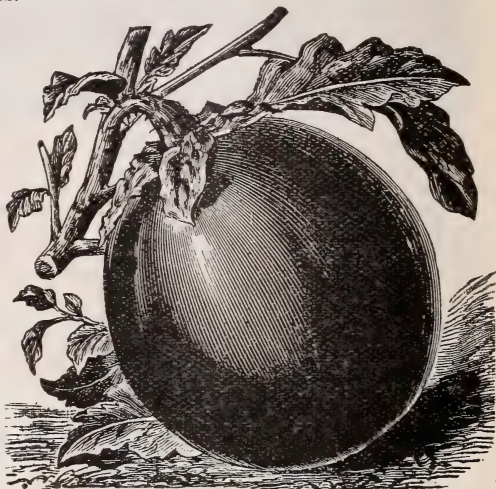
EGG PLANT

Add 8c per pound if to go by mail.

The Egg Plant should be more generally grown, for when well grown and properly cooked, is a most delicious vegetable. The seeds germinate slowly and should be started in flats or boxes in a strong, uniform heat, and kept constantly growing, because the young plants seldom recover if checked in their growth. Sow seeds in hot beds or warm green house in March or early April; if no hot bed is at hand they may be grown in any light room where the temperature will average 75 degrees. When plants have formed two rough leaves, transplant them in beds 3 or 4 inches apart. Keep the bed closed and very warm, shading from the direct rays of the sun, giving an abundance of water until the ground is warm and all danger from frosts and cold nights is past, then harden the plants by gradual exposure to the sun and air; then increase the supply of water; transplant to the open ground late in May or June into warm, rich soil, 2 or 3 feet apart each way, according to the richness of the soil. When about a foot high, draw the earth up to the stems. Care should be used in cutting the fruit, so as not to disturb the roots of the plants.

NEW YORK SPINELESS AND THORNLESS.—I have great success with this and recommend it highly. The plants each produce from three to six fine fruits of large size and extra quality. It is the leading market variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50.

BLACK PEKIN.—Very handsome, fruit large, round, jet black, and very glossy. A good sort. Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50.



Market growers should not overlook Burrell's Klondike Cucumber. A better sort for shipping cannot be grown out doors. They rival hothouse cucumbers.

NEW YORK SPINELESS.

ENDIVE

Add 8c per pound if to go by mail.

Endive is one of the best salads for fall and winter use. Sow for an early supply about the middle of April. As it is used mostly in fall months, the main sowings are made in June and July. Plant one foot apart each way. When the plant has attained its full size, gather up the leaves and tie them by their tips in a conical form. This excludes the light and air from the inner leaves, which in the course of from three to six weeks, become blanched.

GREEN CURLED WINTER.—The hardest variety; leaves dark green, which readily blanch white. Not only most useful as salad, but much used for garnishing. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.

WHITE CURLED.—To be used when young for early spring. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.



GOURDS

Add 8c per pound if to go by mail.

CULTURE. Gourds are tender annuals and should not be planted until all danger of frost is over, and not less than six feet apart each way, in good, rich loam. Three plants in a hill will be sufficient to leave at the last hoeing.

DIPPER.—This is like the Sugar Trough; has a thin, hard shell, and can readily be made to serve useful purposes. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c.

JAPANESE NEST EGG.—Fruit small and creamy white; it exactly resembles the egg of a hen. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c.

SUGAR TROUGH.—These gourds grow to hold from four to ten gallons; shells light, but very hard and durable, and readily made into useful household utensils. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c.

HERCULES' CLUB.—Longest of all. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c.

DISH CLOTH.—Ornamental climber. The interior useful in kitchen when properly prepared. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c.

MIXED SORTS.—This collection contains a great many varieties both useful and curious. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c.

GARLIC

Add 8c per pound if to go by mail.

Prepare the ground as for onions; plant bulbs in early spring in drills 12 inches apart, 4 inches in the row, 2 inches deep. Bulbs: lb., 15c; 10 lbs., \$1.25.

HERBS

Seeds of Sweet, Pot and Medical Herbs

Add 8c per pound if to go by mail.

ANISE.—Has useful medicinal properties. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.

BALM.—Used for balm tea or balm wine. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.

BASIL, SWEET.—Used for highly seasoned dishes. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.

BENE.—Used in confectionery. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.

BORAGE.—Excellent for bees. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.

CARAWAY.—Used for flavoring. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.

CASTOR OIL PLANT.—Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.

CATNIP.—Used for seasoning. Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c.

CORIANDER.—Useful culinary plant. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.

CUMIN.—Used for flavoring. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.

DILL.—Used to flavor pickles, etc. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c.

FENNEL, FLORENCE.—Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c.

HENBANE.—Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.

HOP SEED.—Pkt., 25c; oz., \$1.50.

HOREHOUND.—For medicinal purposes. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c.

HYSSOP.—For medicinal purposes. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c.

LAVENDER.—A popular aromatic herb, emitting a delightful perfume. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c.

MARJORAM, SWEET.—Popular for seasoning. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.

MARJORAM, POT.—Used for seasoning. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.

OPIUM POPPY.—Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

ROSEMARY.—An aromatic herb. Pkt., 5c; oz., 50c.

SAFFRON.—Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.

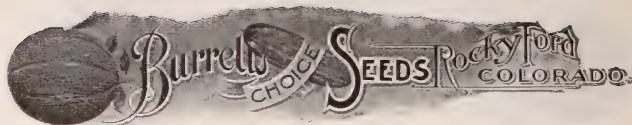
SAGE.—The leaves and tender tops are used in stuffing and in sauces. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.60.

SAVORY, SUMMER.—Used for seasoning; also useful as a bee food. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 80c.

TANSY.—Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.

WINTER SAVORY.—Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.

WORMWOOD.—Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c.



HORSE RADISH



Horse Radish produces no seed, but is grown from pieces of the roots. Culture: Mark off rows $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart in rich, moist, well prepared ground, and set the pieces of roots 18 inches apart in the rows, vertically, the small end down, and the top 1 to 3 inches below the surface. Cultivate thoroughly until the tops cover the ground, when their shade will keep down the weeds.

SMALL ROOTS.—Doz., 20c, postpaid; by freight or express, 100, 50c; 1,000, \$4.00.

KALE OR BORECOLE

Add 8c per pound if to go by mail.

Sow from the middle of April to the beginning of May in prepared beds; transplant in June and treat in the same manner as for cabbage. Of all the cabbage tribe, this is the most tender and delicate, and would be much more extensively grown than it is if its excellent qual-

ities were generally known. The varieties are all extremely hardy, and are best when touched by frost.

GREEN CURLED SCOTCH.—Rarely exceeding 18 inches in height but spreading out under good cultivation to three feet in diameter. Leaves are beautifully curled and bright green. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 80c.

GERMAN DWARF PURPLE.—Is much esteemed by Germans; very compact and beautifully curled. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 80c.

KOHL RABI

Add 8c per pound if to go by mail.

Turnip Rooted Cabbage. Cultivate same as cabbage.

EARLY WHITE VIENNA.—Best for general table use. Flesh tender and white. Extra fine in soup bunches. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.



KALE.

LEEK

Add 8c per pound if to go by mail.

Leeks can be cultivated either by sowing early in the spring in a seed bed and transplanting, or by sowing outside. If sown in a seed bed, when about 6 inches high, transplant into deep, rich soil 5 inches apart. Plant deeply, close to their leaves, so that the necks may become blanched. A good watering at time of transplanting is very beneficial. If sown outside, sow early in the spring in rows about 18 inches apart; when 4 inches high, thin to 4 inches apart. Transplanted plants always produce larger and earlier leeks.

BROAD SCOTCH or LONDON FLAG.—The hardy kind; large, strong plants with broad leaves. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

LETTUCE

The most used of all salads. Is of easy culture; requires rich, moist soil, and clean cultivation, on which depends its appearance, tenderness and flavor. For early spring use, sow in a seed bed in September or October, and protect through the winter in cold frames, or in the South, with leaves or litter; or sow in a hot bed in early spring. As soon as the ground can be well worked, transplant in good rich ground to rows 18 inches apart and 8 inches in the rows. For a later supply, plant every two weeks from the middle of April until July, choosing varieties according to their heat resistance. Sow in drills $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep, 18 inches apart, and thin large varieties to 12 inches apart in the rows. Ounce of seed makes 2,500 plants. Lettuce is divided into three classes:

First. Curled or Loose Leaved, which produce a large, loose bunch of leaves which curl beautifully and are very tender and crisp. Pretty for garnishing. These sorts are most sown for very early spring use.

Second. Heading or Cabbage Varieties, which produce heads resembling cabbage. Some of these grow to very large size and are the main crop market sorts for outdoor gardens.

Third. Cos or Celery Lettuce, with long heads, erect and narrow leaves which blanch very quickly.

CURLED OR LOOSE LEAVED SORTS.

Add 8c per pound if to go by mail.

GRAND RAPIDS FORCING.—There is no better forcing variety among the curled leaved sorts than the Grand Rapids, and it is quite as good for out-door culture as other sorts. Large, beautiful leaves, very crisp and tender. Twenty to thirty pounds have been raised from a common sash, and three crops taken off the ground. Frequently a house full of this lettuce will average one-half pound to a plant, and occasionally a plant will weigh one and one-half pounds. It is excellent for shipping, and will insure sales at sight. The soil can not well be too rich. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 65c; 5 lb. lots, 60c per lb.

BLACK-SEEDED SIMPSON.—The most popular sort of all the non-heading varieties. One of the best for use under glass as well as for early out-door planting. The plants form large, loose heads; outer leaves a light, yellowish green, with inner leaves blanched almost white. Resists the heat and remains long in a good edible condition. For this reason it makes a popular variety for all market gardeners' use. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 65c; 5 lb. lots., 60c per lb.

EARLY CURLED SIMPSON (Silesia).—Forms a close, compact mass of leaves that are large and broad, crimped and blistered, and light green in color. Not desirable for forcing with bottom heat. It is, however, recommended for planting in cold frames, and extensively grown in the open. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 65c; 5 lb. lots, 60c per lb.

THE NEW MORSE.—A careful selection from the Black-Seeded Simpson by a seed grower of large experience. Very desirable for growing under glass or out of doors. Style of growth resembles the Grand Rapids; leaves beautifully wrinkled and of brilliant green color. One of the best for spring and summer use. Quality the very best. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 70c; 5 lb. lots, 65c per lb.



HEADING OR CABBAGE VARIETIES.

Add 8c per pound if to go by mail.

IMPROVED HANSON.—This is a standard summer lettuce; none more reliable for out-door cultivation. The heads grow to a remarkable size, and are very solid. The outer leaves are a bright green, while the inner head presents a white appearance, as though blanched; tender and crisp, and free from any unpleasant, bitter taste. It is very slow to seed, and is an ideal summer lettuce. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 65c; 5 lb. lots, 60c per lb.

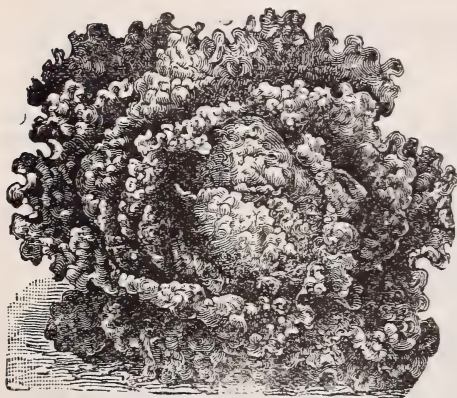
SALAMANDER or SATISFACTION.—Forms large, solid, compact heads, resisting summer heat and remaining long in head. Leaves smooth, thick and very tender; the inner head blanching almost white. An excellent spring, summer or fall variety. Invaluable in the Southern states. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 65c; 5 lb. lots, 60c per lb.



IMPROVED HANSON.

EARLY PRIZE HEAD.—This popular variety produces large, loose heads of finely crimped and fringed leaves, the outer portions of which are shaded with brown. Exceedingly crisp, sweet and tender. One of the best for the home garden. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 65c; 5 lb. lots, 60c per lb.

DENVER MARKET FORCING.—An early variety of head lettuce, either for forcing or open ground. It forms large heads of good, light green color, and is very slow to go to seed. The leaves are beautifully marked and blistered (like the Savoy Cabbage), very crisp and tender, and of excellent flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 70c; 5 lb. lots, 65c per lb.



DENVER MARKET.

DIFFERENCE IN SEEDS. There is a great difference in seeds and where a great deal of labor is necessary to raise the crop and the land is valuable it is especially necessary to have the best, the cost of seed is small compared with the other necessary expense.

Don't risk poor seed.



BIG BOSTON.

BIG BOSTON.—A fine, large heading, forcing sort, and succeeds well in cold frames during the winter. The plants are very hardy and vigorous. When well grown, the heads are beautifully blanching and quite tender. Popular in the South as a winter lettuce for shipping north. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 70c; 5 lb. lots, 65c per lb.

MARBLEHEAD MAMMOTH.—This produces the largest head of any sort. The outer leaves are light green and the center leaves are white, and very crisp. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 65c; 5 lb. lots, 60c per lb.

COS OR CELERY LETTUCE.

— Add 8c per pound if to go by mail.

"TRIANON" COS OR CELERY LETTUCE.—This lettuce excels all other sorts in quality, having a crispness, tenderness and flavor peculiar to itself and not equalled by others. The heads are long and pointed. The outside leaves should be drawn over the top and tied, when they soon form solid heads and blanch quite white and become crisp and sweet as celery stalks. It may be eaten like celery or prepared as a salad. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 65c; 5 lb. lots, 60c per lb.

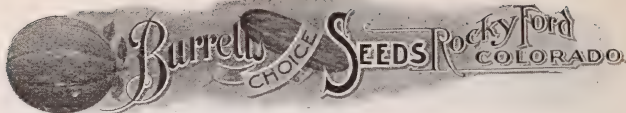
HOW TO GROW AND MARKET ROCKY FORD CANTALOUPE

FOR PRICES ON SEED, SEE PAGES 1 TO 6.

This is a very many answered question. Each grower has ideas of his own about many things; yet I almost without exception find that those who have different ideas about some points agree as one that Sure Seed, Proper Soil, Thorough Cultivation, quick, careful and intelligent handling are necessary.

It is not a difficult task to raise a good crop of Cantaloupes under the right conditions.

See pages 1 to 6 for prices.



SEE PAGES ONE TO SIX FOR PRICES.

FIRST. GET SEED OF KNOWN QUALITY. This is the first step, and without it you can but fail. It has required very careful selection of planting stocks for many years to get this melon up to its present high quality. The very finest shipper, right in every way to carry to the farthest market and appear well on arrival, is the first point; then when cut, right inside for finest quality is the second general point. You can not get these results yourself if growing for market as I can, for this reason: Each year I select single specimens which are practically perfect, and plant them aside by themselves, then make selections from them and plant these selections together, but aside from any other, and it is from these that I get my stock from which to grow my main seed crop. This is very expensive and the market grower can not afford to do this for himself alone, but as I grow this seed for thousands the expense is very small when borne by all, and solves the problem of **THE HIGHEST POSSIBLE QUALITY AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICE.**

On an average, a crate of melons is required to cut a pound of seed. This is a good guide by means of which to arrive at the proper price per pound.

SECOND. PROPER SOIL. While the cantaloupe is not so particular about soil as watermelons, cucumbers, etc., in fact is less particular than any other vine crops, yet, proper soil is necessary to secure the fullest success. Select a rich loam with just enough sand in it to make it work well and not enough to blow a drift. Be sure it is well supplied with plant food. Clover sod, new timber land or new prairie land, if the sod is thoroughly rotted and finely disced, are good. Fertilize well at any rate. See that it slopes sufficient to drain off any surplus moisture but that it is not too steep so as to be washed by rains.

Plow 8 to 10 inches deep if in the fall, but if in the spring plow only as deep as the soil has been plowed before. As soon as you have plowed a strip as wide as the harrow, harrow it thoroughly, first with the teeth set straight to stir as much as possible; then with the teeth slant to level and crush all small lumps.

Mark off the land in rows 6 feet apart each way and plant at the cross marks. Stir the ground with the hoe to make a fine moist seed bed. Plant 10 to 12 seeds to the hill, cover with loose, moist soil about 1 inch deep, and see that the surface of the hill is slightly higher than the surrounding soil (say $\frac{1}{2}$ inch). In three days go over the ground and rake the surface of the hills lightly with a garden rake. As soon as the plants are well up, go over with the garden hoe and hoe lightly around the hills, drawing loose, moist soil up to the plants, taking care not to loosen the tender roots. Replant where any hills are missing. Start the cultivator and cultivate deep away from the plants but shallow close to them. Cultivate both ways once each week. (You can grow them with less labor, but you want to make the most out of it.) Hoe the second time when the plants have 5 or 6 leaves and thin to 2 plants to the hill. (Replant again if any hills are missing.) Draw loose soil well up to the under leaves and stir the soil well but shallow, 2 to 3 inches deep all around the hill. If bothered with striped bugs, dust with wood ashes, or very lightly with air-slaked lime; if with ground fleas, mix one pound of Paris green with 20 pounds of flour and dust early in the morning while moist with dew. As the plants grow, go over the field at least twice a week and look for the **MELON LOUSE**. If you find them, cover all hills where they are with straw and burn at once. This will stop them if done before they are large enough to fly. **DO NOT OVERLOOK THIS.**

Hoe to raise melons—not to kill weeds. This means that hoeing makes the plant food available and should be done often enough so that the weeds will not have any show to bother. **WEEDS ARE A BLESSING IN DISGUISE.** Some people would not cultivate if it were not for the weeds. Cultivation is necessary, and in killing the weeds the plants get the benefit of the cultivation. There is no practical advantage in pinching off the vines. It tends to weaken the plant and injures the quality of the fruit and shortens the length of the harvest season.

Hoe as late as you can and not have to move too much vine, and I need not caution you to stop soon enough, as "Hoe them early; hoe them late; nor count your care or labor great" is a part of the rhyme.

See pages 1 to 6 for prices.

SEE PAGES ONE TO SIX FOR PRICES.

When they begin to ripen the proper way to pick is by a very slight change in color which appears as soon as the melon will slip from the stem, with a slight pressure. In order to get the highest quality, the melon must not be forced from the vine before it will slip, as the sugar is gotten the last few hours on the vine, and if picked too soon is never gotten, and so the melon is PUNK. If the melons are forced from the vines this bleeds the vines and weakens them so that later the melons will slip when not mature and with no quality, so that the quality of all is ruined by forcing a part of them from the vines.

In the height of the season it is necessary to grade very close, throwing out all over-ripe melons which are beginning to get soft, as they can not be shipped.

It is necessary to pick two, and even three, times a day if to be shipped five or six days' ride to market.

To harvest to best advantage, leave roads every 72 feet by not planting every 12th row. Make sleds about 3 feet wide by 5 feet long and 1 foot deep; pad with straw and burlap so the melons will not be bruised. This sled is drawn by a horse and goes with the pickers. A number of sacks are provided for the pickers so that when one is filled it can be laid in the sled and another taken up. When the sled is loaded it is hauled at once to the packing shed and another sled takes its place. The melons from the loaded sled are poured into canvas or burlap troughs, made sufficiently high from the ground so the crater does not have to stoop much to reach the melons.

The crate to be filled is nailed up complete, except the center slat on top. It is set at a slant, one end 4 to 6 inches below the other, and the melons are picked up with one hand, the thumb on the blossom end. A slight pressure shows whether it is firm or not, while a turn of the wrist shows all the surface of the melon. No cracks, no SLICK spots, and the stem slipped clean; it is not yellow but fully matured and solid. Now place it in the lower right hand corner, with the blossom end toward the end of the crate. The second melon goes in the center of the lower end; the third in the left hand corner; all with the blossom end toward the end of the crate. This is repeated until the lower layer, three wide and five long, are in. The last three melons should be turned so the blossom end is toward the other end of the crate. See that the fit is right, both length and width, and no loose melons; be careful not to push them in too firmly so as to bruise them. Now put in the next layer the same way, and never put poor melons in the center row. Always pack the best here, as this will be noticed and will help or hinder the sale of your brand, as the case may be. When the last layer is put in see that the fit is close, so there are no loose melons. All melons lengthwise and all blossom ends same way, except last ones, should point out. (The blossom end is protected better than the stem.) Never let the melons be exposed to the sun after being picked, and if to be shipped by refrigerator car get them in the car as soon after picking as possible.

Always put your name upon the package, and put up each one as though your whole trade depended upon that one package.

If to go by express a long distance, pick very early in the morning, while cool, and wrap each melon with paper to keep the heat away from them.

When loading cars, see that the ice bunkers are well filled, the drainage clear, and bill out with the rear vents open for the first division and side doors open on shaded side at re-icing stations. This will let the hot air out and insure the best possible refrigeration. If growing in a large way your dealer will give you all these points.

To sum up: GOOD SEED! GOOD SOIL! CLOSE CULTIVATION! CLOSE PICKING! QUICK AND CAREFUL PACKING! A NEAT CRATE AND LABEL! ICE! VENTILATION! QUICK RAILROAD TIME! EXPERIENCED DEALER! SUCCESS!

This is a very profitable crop if handled well, and the demand is rapidly increasing. The cantaloupe is even becoming a staple food product now—TAKING THE PLACE OF BREAKFAST FOODS.

SEE PAGES ONE TO SIX FOR PRICES.

MUSK MELONS

Add 8c per pound if to go by mail.

FOR SPECIAL VARIETIES SEE PAGES ONE TO SIX.

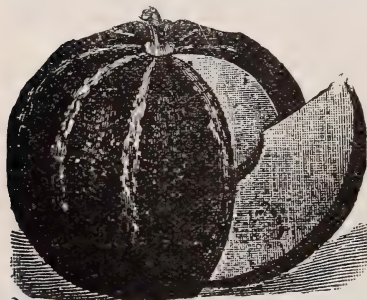


CHAMPION MARKET.

BAY VIEW.—Early, vigorous, productive, often weighs 12 to 15 pounds; flesh green and of good flavor; shape long. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 65c; 10 lb. lots, \$6.00; 100 lb. lots, \$50.00.

CHICAGO MARKET.—Large, green-fleshed nutmeg of good quality; round and flattened. A favorite in Chicago. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c; 10 lb. lots, \$7.00; 100 lb. lots, \$60.00.

HACKENSACK.—Large, round, flattened at the ends; deeply ribbed and netted; flesh green, thick and of good flavor. A good melon. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c; 10 lb. lots, \$7.00; 100 lb. lots, \$60.



EMERALD GEM.

EARLY GREEN NUTMEG.—Small, finely netted, round, green fleshed, and a good melon. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c; 10 lbs., \$7.00; 100 lbs., \$60.00.

IMPROVED YELLOW CANTALOUPE.—Round, flesh reddish orange; skin netted and yellow when ripe. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c; 10 lbs., \$7.00; 100 lbs., \$60.00.

CHAMPION MARKET.—A popular variety; weight 6 to 8 pounds; nearly round, densely netted; uniform in size; flesh green and of good quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c; 10 lb. lots, \$7.00; 100 lb. lots, \$60.00.

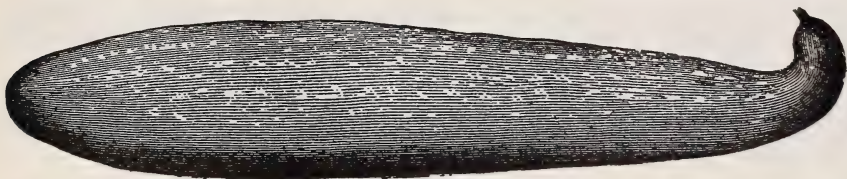
ACME or BALTIMORE MARKET.—This is a favorite in the Baltimore market and is also well known at other large markets. Early, oblong in shape; flesh green and very fine. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c; 10 lb. lots, \$7.00; 100 lb. lots, \$60.00.

BANQUET.—Fruit medium size, round and slightly flattened at the ends; very densely netted. Flesh salmon colored, very thick and of good quality. I recommend this for the home garden; also good for some special trade. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00; 10 lb. lots, \$9.00; 100 lb. lots, \$80.00.



BAY VIEW.

EMERALD GEM.—This extra fine variety is worthy of special mention and has but few equals for the home garden, but being without netting and often cracking open when ripe, it is not a good market melon. Medium size, perfectly smooth; skin a deep emerald green with white ribs. (See cut.) Very attractive in appearance. Flesh salmon colored, very deep, and quality almost equal to the Rocky Ford. Do not fail to grow a few. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c; 10 lbs., \$7.00; 100 lbs., \$60.00.



BANANA.

BANANA.—An entirely distinct variety. Shape long, slender, banana-like; skin cream color; no netting; flesh salmon color and well liked. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00; 10 lbs., \$9.00.



PAUL ROSE.—This is as good as any melon and excepting the Rocky Ford, has no equal as a shipper and has few equals for the home garden. Fruit oval. (See cut.) Flesh a rich orange red. Mr. Paul Rose, who introduced this melon, has made himself famous in the produce world, and the large acreage which he grows each year finds a ready market. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c; 10 lbs., \$7.00; 100 lbs., \$60.00.

PAUL ROSE.

SUPERIOR.—This variety is highly esteemed. The fruits are of medium size, without ribs, and heavily netted. Flesh light green, excellent quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00; 10 lbs., \$9.00.

OSAGE.—This is a very popular melon and one of the best, owing to its fine spicy flavor and good shipping qualities. Skin dark green, slightly netted; flesh salmon color. Very productive, and a long keeper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c; 10 lbs., \$7.00; 100 lbs., \$60.00.



EXTRA EARLY HACKENSACK.



OSAGE.

EXTRA EARLY HACKENSACK.—An improvement on the old well-known Hackensack. Same quality, ten days earlier. (See cut.) Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c; 10 lbs., \$7.00; 100 lbs., \$60.00.



JENNY LIND.—My stock of this is very fine. Extra early, small; green fleshed and of good quality; round and flattened at ends. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c; 10 lbs., \$7.00; 100 lbs., \$60.00.

DEFENDER.—This melon is of excellent quality. Flesh resembling Paul Rose, being salmon-colored and very deep. The outer surface is covered with netting much better than Paul Rose. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c; 10 lbs., \$7.00; 100 lbs., \$60.00.

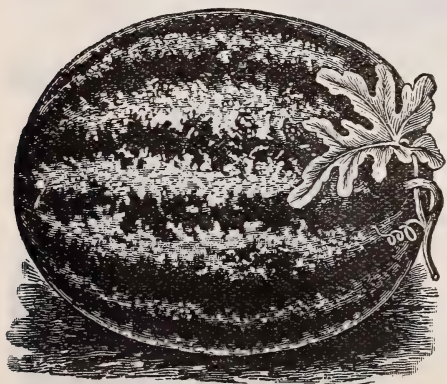
TIP TOP.—This variety has a light, slate-colored rind; fruits are nearly round, deeply ribbed; the flesh is deep and salmon-colored; very fine grained and of desirable flavor. It is a good variety to grow for near-by markets. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 80c; 10 lbs. and up, 70c per lb.

In addition to the above I offer the following varieties at the prices given:

	Pkt.	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	lb.	10 lb.
ANNE ARUNDEL, green fleshed	5c	10c	25c	\$.75	\$7.00
COSMOPOLITAN, green fleshed	5c	10c	25c	.75	7.00
DELMONICO, salmon fleshed	5c	10c	30c	1.00	9.00
EXTRA EARLY GREEN CITRON	5c	10c	25c	.75	7.00
EARLY GREEN NUTMEG, green fleshed	5c	10c	25c	.75	7.00
KINSMAN QUEEN, salmon fleshed	5c	10c	25c	.75	7.00
LONG ISLAND BEAUTY, green fleshed	5c	10c	25c	.75	7.00
MELROSE, light green fleshed	5c	10c	25c	.75	7.00
NETTED BEAUTY, green fleshed	5c	10c	25c	.75	7.00
GREEN FLESHED OSAGE	5c	10c	25c	.75	7.00
MONTREAL MARKET, green fleshed	5c	10c	25c	.75	7.00
POMEGRANATE, small, ornamental	5c	15c	40c		
SHUMWAY'S GIANT, very large	5c	10c	25c	.75	

WATERMELONS

BURRELL'S IMPROVED KLECKLY SWEET, SEE PAGE SEVEN.



CHILIAN.

CHILIAN.—This variety is a favorite with California market growers. The rind is thin and tough; the seeds are white and set near the rind; heart bright red and stringless; of excellent quality. My supply of seeds is short. Order early. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00; 10 lbs. and up, 90c per lb.

HALBERT HONEY.—This valuable sort very much resembles the Kleckly Sweet, being the same color and about the same size. There is a slight difference in the appearance of the seed and the ripening season is a few days later. It is superior to the original strain of Kleckly Sweet but not to my Improved strain. I recommend this sort. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00; 10 lbs., \$9.30; 50 lbs. and up, 85c per lb.

NEW EDEN.—This melon was originated by one of the leading melon growers in South Carolina and is an excellent shipper. The outer rind is colored, as shown in cut, being marked with light and dark green. The seeds are white and set in small cavities, and the flesh quite firm and red. It has a very tough rind and is one of the best shippers. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00; 10 lbs., \$9.30; 50 lbs. and up, 85c per lb.

GIRARDEAU'S TRIUMPH.—This is an excellent shipping sort. It is early, the melons are large, dark green with indistinct stripes. The flesh is solid and sweet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 65c; 10 lbs., \$6.00; 25 lbs. and up, 55c per lb.

FLORIDA FAVORITE.—A beautiful melon with dark and light green exterior. Shape oblong; flesh bright crimson, crisp and deliciously sweet. It is only a few days later than the first early sorts, and a good shipper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 65c; 10 lbs., \$6.00; 25 lbs. and up, 55c per lb.

CAROLINA BRADFORD.—This is a large, long, dark green melon, dimly marked with lighter green stripes. The rind is tough, making it a good shipper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 65c; 10 lbs., \$6.00; 25 lbs. and up, 55c per lb.

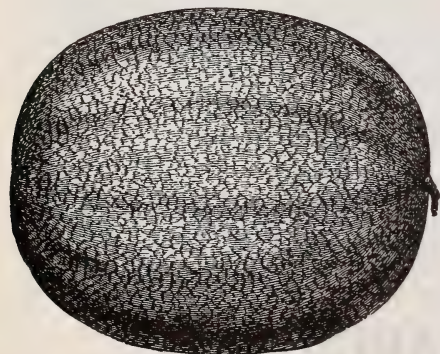
BLACK SPANISH.—Round, dark green, scarlet flesh, black seeds; not a large melon but of good flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 65c; 10 lbs., \$6.00; 25 lbs. and up, 55c per lb.

CUBAN QUEEN.—An old, well known variety that is a very good shipper and grows to an enormous size. It is a heavy yielded. The rind is marked, light and dark green; flesh bright red, very solid, crisp and sugary; shape oblong. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 65c; 10 lbs., \$6.00; 25 lbs. and up, 55c per lb.

COLE'S EARLY.—This is one of the earliest melons and a very hardy, sure cropper; medium size, slightly oblong shaped; rind green, striped with lighter shades; flesh dark red. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 65c; 10 lbs., \$6.00; 25 lbs. and up, 55c per lb.

DIXIE.—One of the best. A cross between the Kolb Gem and Mountain Sweet, possessing the best qualities of both. Rind dark green, striped with light green; shape much longer than Kolb Gem; very large and of good flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 65c; 10 lbs., \$6.00; 25 lbs. and up, 55c per lb.

ICE CREAM.—An early variety of good flavor. One of the best to grow in the North, and being so good, it is one that should be in every garden. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 65c; 10 lbs., \$6.00; 25 lbs. and up, 55c per lb.



EARLY FORDHOOK.

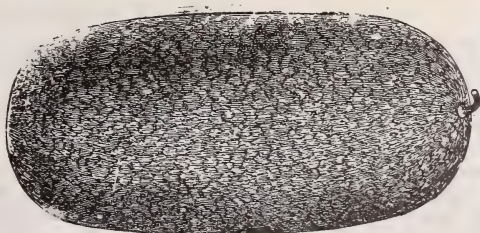
MOUNTAIN SWEET.—An old variety but still good. Fruit long and dark green. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 65c; 10 lbs., \$6.00; 25 lbs. and up, 55c per lb.

GEORGIA RATTLESNAKE.—An excellent market variety; large, oblong; rind dark, mottled and striped; a well known shipping melon. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 65c; 10 lbs., \$6.00; 25 lbs. and up, 55c per lb.

EARLY FORDHOOK.—A very popular sort; medium size; flesh red and sweet; color a mottled gray. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 65c; 10 lbs., \$6.00; 25 lbs. and up, 55c per lb.

GRAY MONARCH.—One of the largest melons, often weighing 60 to 70 pounds. Rind mottled gray; shape long; flesh crimson, of a good flavor; and a good shipper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 65c; 10 lbs., \$6.00; 25 lbs. and up, 55c per lb.

McIVER'S WONDERFUL SUGAR.—This is a very hardy grower; usually about two feet long and 10 to 12 inches in diameter; color dark green, striped with light green; of fine appearance and extra quality. \$6.00; 25 lbs. and up, 55c per lb.



GRAY MONARCH

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 65c; 10 lbs.,



PHINNEY'S EARLY.—Another very early melon; hardy; a sure cropper; extensively cultivated in the North. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 65c; 10 lbs., \$6.00; 25 lbs. and up, 55c per lb.

MOUNTAIN SPROUT.—Large, long, dark green, marbled with lighter shades. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 65c; 10 lbs., \$6.00; 25 lbs. and up, 55c per lb.

HUNGARIAN HONEY.—A new variety brought from Hungary a few years ago. Round, uniform size; 10 to 15 pounds; dark green; thin rind; flesh red and very sweet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 65c; 10 lbs., \$6.00; 25 lbs. and up, 55c per lb.

MAMMOTH IRON CLAD.—Oblong; dark green, mottled with lighter shades; flesh bright red, firm, sugary; size very large, often weighing from 60 to 70 pounds; a good shipper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 65c; 10 lbs., \$6.00; 25 lbs. and up, 55c per lb.

KENTUCKY WONDER.—A new red-seeded variety; oblong; rind dark green with lighter stripes. Flesh a bright red, sugary and firm; it is never mealy. Very good. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 65c; 10 lbs., \$6.00; 25 lbs. and up, 55c per lb.

KOLB'S GEM.—More largely grown in the South than any other melon. An extra shipper; round, large, good quality; color dark green, mottled. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 65c; 10 lbs., \$6.00; 25 lbs. and up, 55c per lb.

In addition, I offer the following varieties at the uniform price of: Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 65c; 10 lbs., \$6.00; 25 lbs. and up, 55c per lb: Black Diamond, Boss, Duke Jones, Light Icing, Round Striped Gypsy, Sweetheart, and Vick's Early.

CITRONS

Add 8c per pound if to go by mail.

Citrons for preserves.

GREEN SEEDED COLORADO.—Fruit round; an improved variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 65c; 10 lbs., \$6.00; 25 lbs. and up, 55c per lb.

RED SEEDED CITRON.—The old variety; good quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 65c; 10 lbs., \$6.00; 25 lbs. and up, 55c per lb.

POMEGRANITE

Add 8c per pound if to go by mail.

An ornamental little fruit which a century ago was commonly grown in the gardens, but is now rarely seen. Grows on a pretty vine. Fruit is round, of a bright yellow, irregularly striped with orange red or mahogany; very fragrant; a single specimen will sweetly perfume a room for many days. Prolific and easily grown. It is often called Queen Anne's Pocket Melon. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c.

MUSTARD

Add 8c per pound if to go by mail.

Mustard is not only used as a condiment, but the green leaves are used as a salad or cut and boiled like spinach. The culture should be the same as that of lettuce.

WHITE ENGLISH.—The leaves are light green, mild and tender when young; seed light yellow. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c; lb., 35c; 10 lbs., \$3.00.

BROWN.—Stronger and more pungent than the above. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c; lb., 30c; 10 lbs., \$2.50.

NEW CHINESE or GIANT SOUTHERN CURLED.—Very large leaves; ready for use six weeks after sowing. Plants continue to yield until after frost. Leaves are eaten, boiled like spinach. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 45c; 10 lbs., \$3.50.

OSTRICH PLUME.—This is a valuable sort; produces large, curled leaves of excellent quality. If you enjoy a dish of greens this will please you, and it is a valuable market sort, being ready very early in the spring. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 55c; 10 lbs., \$5.00.

MUSHROOM SPAWN

Add 8c per pound if to go by mail.

Mushroom beds may be made in a warm, dry cellar, or in any building where the frost does not penetrate, and in the open air during the summer and fall months. Having procured the spawn, the next thing to be attended to is to make preparation for the beds. About two or three weeks before the beds are to be made, collect a quantity of fresh horse manure without the straw. Place it in a heap under cover, and, as it heats, keep turning it over once or twice a week, until the fiery heat has been exhausted, which will require from ten to fourteen days' time. When the manure is in a condition to be made up, lay out your bed according to the requirements. Break the spawn in pieces two inches square and put them six inches apart all over the bed; then cover the bed with two inches of rich soil, the stronger the better, but of a loamy quality, beating it down firmly with a spade.

ENGLISH SPAWN.—It comes in pressed bricks weighing about 20 ounces. Lb., 15c; 4 lbs., 50c; 20 lbs., \$2.00; 100 lbs., \$8.50.

FRENCH SPAWN.—Put up in boxes of two pounds each. Lb., 35c; 4 lbs., \$1.25; 20 lbs., \$5.00; 100 lbs., \$22.00.



ONION SEED

Add 8c per pound if to go by mail.

One ounce for 100 feet of drill; 5 or 6 lbs. in drills for an acre. For sets, from 50 to 60 pounds should be sown to the acre, according to the richness of the soil.

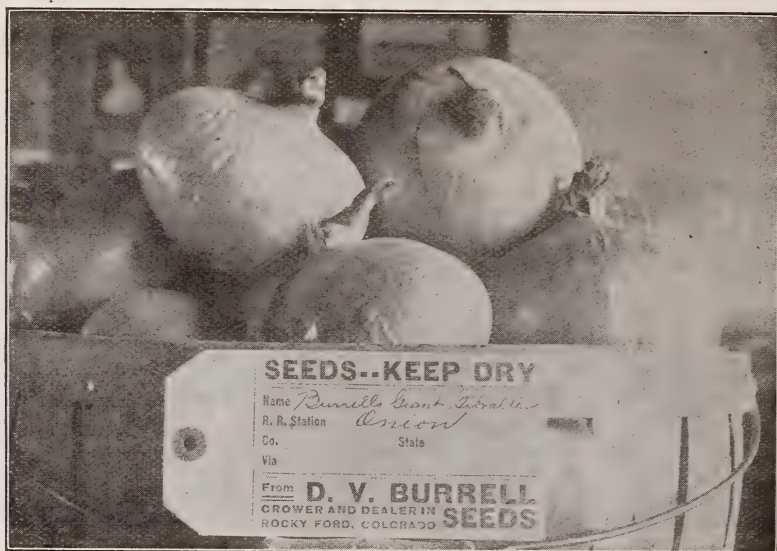
The onion thrives best in a rather deep, rich, loamy soil, and, unlike most vegetables, succeeds well when cultivated on the same ground for successive years. The best culture requires that the ground should be deeply plowed and manured the previous autumn. As early in the spring as the ground is in working order, commence operations by leveling the ground with a harrow; sow thinly in drills about one-fourth of an inch deep and one foot apart; cover with fine soil and press down with a light roller, unless the soil should be inclined to bake, when a smoothly harrowed surface is the best. When the young plants are strong enough, thin gradually, so that they stand 3 or 4 inches apart. Keep the surface of the ground open and free from weeds by frequent hoeing, taking care not to stir the soil too deeply, or to collect it about the growing bulbs.



My stock of Onion Seed is raised with particular care, none but the very best and earliest onions being selected for seed stock. Exercising such care, I claim for it a quality superior to most of that in the market.

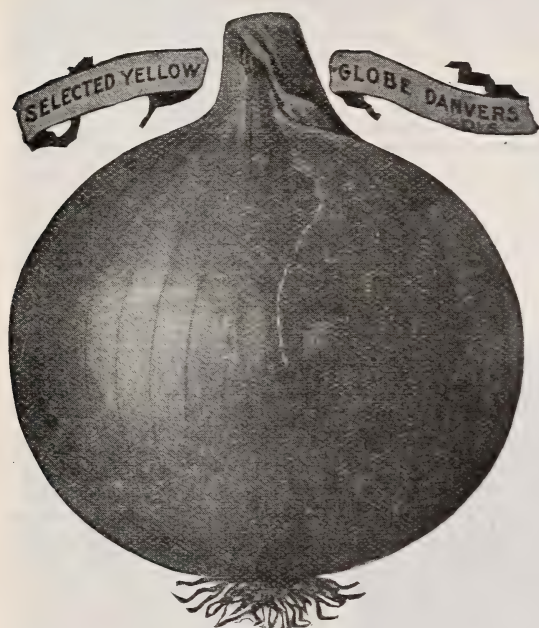
The Onion Seed crop the past year was short, and prices have advanced.

PRIZETAKER.—This variety of recent introduction annually grows in favor. It is very productive, attractive in appearance and quality, being as mild in flavor as the Imported Spanish Onions of our grocers. Can be grown successfully in any locality where other onions are produced. The color is a bright straw, and it always grows to a uniform shape, which is nearly a perfect globe. Having a small neck, stiff necks are almost unknown. We call attention to this fact: Our seed is the choicest American grown, and not Imported Spanish King, as sold by some dealers at low prices under the name of Prizetaker. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.90; 10 lbs., \$18.50; 100 lbs., \$180.00.



GIANT GIBRALTAR.—Giant Gibraltar Onion is a beautiful globe shaped variety with a thin skin of light straw color. The flesh is white, mild and sweet, and the onion makes a large and quick growth from spring-sown seed. It strikes us as possessing exceptional value. It is later than Prizetaker, but larger and milder. It is not a good keeper, but for summer or autumn use it can not be surpassed for delicious flavor. It is unexcelled for bunching purposes. It is the one of all onions to be grown as a Spanish onion; that is, for the fancy trade, including fruit stand display and extra choice market purposes. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.90; 10 lbs., \$1.85 per lb.; 50 lbs. and up, \$1.80 per lb.

WHITE PORTUGAL or SILVER SKIN.—A large, flat, white onion of mild and pleasant flavor; hard and fine grained; and a good keeper. More extensively sown for sets than any other white variety, and is also largely grown for pickling. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.90; 10 lbs., \$18.50; 100 lbs., \$180.00.



YELLOW GLOBE DANVERS.—Undoubtedly the best known and most popular of all onions; the earliest yellow variety; is entirely free from stiff necks; globular in shape, has a small top. It is the most productive, producing as high as 1,000 bushels per acre, and will average on good soil with proper culture, 700 to 800 bushels. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.90; 10 lbs., \$18.50; 100 lbs., \$180.00.

GIANT ROCCA.—Light brown skin, globular in form; flesh tender and mild. It will produce an immense onion from seed the first season. To attain the largest growth, the smallest bulbs should be set out next spring, when they will continue increasing in size instead of producing seed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.40; 10 lbs., \$13.50; 100 lbs., \$130.00.

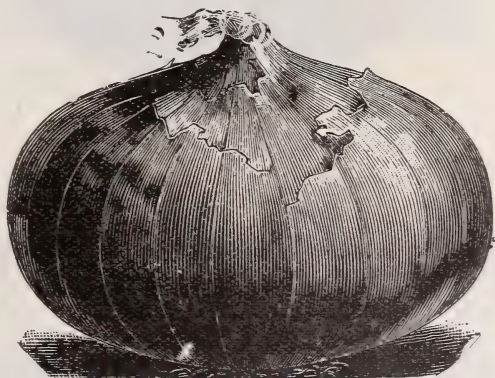
MAMMOTH SILVER KING.—Of attractive shape, with silver white skin, and flesh of a most agreeable, mild flavor. It matures quite early and reaches a much larger size than any

other of the flat varieties, frequently measuring 20 inches in circumference, and weighing from 3 to 5 pounds when well grown. Must be sown thinly to produce large onions. This is a fine sort to grow for exhibition purposes. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.40; 10 lbs., \$13.50; 100 lbs., \$130.00.

LARGE RED WETHERSFIELD.

—Is fine grained and strong in flavor. Very productive and an excellent keeper. Immense crops of this are grown for shipment, and it certainly is one of the very best sorts for market. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 55c; lb., \$2.00; 10 lbs., \$19.00; 100 lbs., \$185.00.

YELLOW DANVER.—My strain of this well known variety is of the very best, producing a uniform crop, which matures just at the right time for storing for winter. This seed sown thick (60 pounds to the acre), produces very fine bottom sets. It is free from stiff necks, has a small top and is very productive. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75; 10 lbs., \$16.50; 100 lbs., \$160.00.



YELLOW DANVERS.

AUSTRALIAN BROWN ONION.—A valuable early variety of medium size, hard and solid, attractive for market, both as to form and appearance. Never makes any stiff necks or scullions. It has the reputation of keeping indefinitely. Color of the skin is a clear amber brown. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.10; 10 lbs., \$10.50; 100 lbs., \$95.00.



GIANT WHITE ITALIAN TRIPOLI.—El Paso or Large Mexican.—Of large size and most beautiful form, with fine white skin. The first season it will grow an onion from one to one and one-half pounds. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.40; 10 lbs., \$13.50; 100 lbs., \$130.00.

THE SOUTHPORT GLOBE ONIONS are of three varieties as listed below and may justly be called **THREE GREAT ONIONS**. They are nearly as early as the flat sorts and are in demand in all onion markets. They are good keepers and the large orders for seed from the market gardeners is the best proof of their worth.



SOUTHPORT RED GLOBE.

cropper, handsome in appearance and of large size. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.40; 10 lbs., \$13.50; 100 lbs., \$130.00.

CRYSTAL WAX.—This variety is grown extensively in Texas by the transplanting method. They are very mild, crystal white, and produce a larger onion than the White Bermuda. The seed I offer is of my own importation. My supply is only a few hundred pounds. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c; lb., \$2.40; 10 lbs. and up \$2.30 per lb.

WHITE BERMUDA.—This variety is grown very extensively in Texas and produces onions of practically the same quality and appearance as the expensive imported Bermuda onions. The seed is usually sown in cold frames and transplanted when the onions are about the size of a small lead pencil. They produce very heavy and valuable crops. I import large quantities of this seed from the leading Teneriffe growers. My prices are wholesale to extensive growers, and this seed is of the best produced. I supply thousands of pounds to Southern growers, and guarantee the seed to be Teneriffe grown. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75; 10 lbs., \$16.50; 100 lbs., \$150.00.

SOUTHPORT RED GLOBE.

—Matures nearly as early as the flat sorts, and is very similar in all respects except color to the Southport Yellow Globe, but ripens somewhat later. It grows to a large size and is particularly mild and tender. A good keeper and considered one of the best of the red onions. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.90; 10 lbs., \$18.50; 100 lbs., \$180.00.

SOUTHPORT WHITE

GLOBE.—A large globe-shaped onion; fine grained, firm, of mild flavor; keeps well. This is one of the handsomest onions grown, of beautiful shape, clear, white skin, and commands the highest market price. This is the best variety to sow for bunching. It is used almost exclusively by Chicago market gardeners for this purpose. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c; lb., \$2.15; 10 lbs., \$20.00; 100 lbs., \$190.00.

SOUTHPORT YELLOW

GLOBE.—Like the well known White Globe Onion, except in color of skin. This is more perfectly shaped than the Globe Danvers, but not so early. An excellent keeper. A popular variety in New England and elsewhere. A heavy cropper, 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c;



RED BERMUDA.—Flat, pale red in color, very early and productive. Grown extensively in Bermuda and by Southern growers. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.65; 10 lbs., \$15.50; 100 lbs., \$145.00.

WHITE BARLETTA.—When matured, the tops die down, leaving beautiful and perfect little bulbs. The color is pure white, flavor mild and delicate, perfectly adapted for pickling and table use, and makes a pretty bunch onion, especially if grown by the transplanting method. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50; 10 lbs., \$14.00; 100 lbs., \$125.00.

WHITE BARLETTA.



ONION SETS

Add 10c per quart if by mail.

I am making a specialty of these and can furnish as good as can be had.

BOTTOM SETS.

These are grown from select seed by sowing it very thick, 60 to 80 pounds per acre, which causes them to ripen down while small. When set out the following spring they quickly make large onions.

	Qt.	Pk.	Bu.	10 bu.
YELLOW BOTTOM SETS , from Yellow Danver seed	10c	65c	\$2.30	\$21.50
RED BOTTOM SETS , from Red Globe seed	10c	65c	2.30	21.50
WHITE BOTTOM SETS , from White Portugal seed	10c	75c	2.50	23.50
WHITE BERMUDA , grown from Teneriffe seed	10c	75c	2.50	23.50

TOP SETS (Summer)—These set out in the spring quickly mature large onions, and in turn these set out in the spring mature top sets. They are of good quality and easily grown. Qt., 10c; pk., 80c; bu., \$2.75; 10 bu., \$2.60 per bu.

WINTER TOP SETS (Egyptian Perennial)—These live over winter in the ground and come up very early in the spring, making the earliest bunch onions, and later mature top sets. Qt., 10c; pk., 65c; bu., \$2.30; 10 bu., \$2.15 per bu.

PARSLEY

Add 8c per pound if to go by mail.

Parsley succeeds best in rich, mellow soil. As the seed germinates very slowly, it should be sown early in the spring, previously soaking the seed a few hours in tepid water. Sow thickly in rows a foot apart and one-half inch deep. For winter use protect in a frame or light cellar, or a few plants may be placed in pots or boxes and kept in the house.



CHAMPION MOSS CURLED.

CHAMPION MOSS CURLED.—Is a prize winner English variety, in appearance like a tuft of finely curled moss, and of a rich deep green color. It is slow to run to seed, and very hardy; of easiest growth; a few seed sown in onion rows use no space; grows in window boxes. Extra fine for garnishing and culinary purposes. Oz., 5c; ¼ lb., 15c; lb., 50c; 10 lbs., \$4.50.

FINE DOUBLE CURLED.—A standard variety; plants bear an abundance of finely curled leaves; very ornamental. Oz., 5c; ¼ lb., 15c; lb., 50c; 10 lbs., \$4.50.

EMERALD DWARF, EXTRA CURLED.—Distinct in appearance from any of the other varieties, being of a lighter and more brilliant shade of green. Oz., 5c; ¼ lb., 15c; lb., 50c; 10 lbs., \$4.50.

OKRA

Add 8c per pound if to go by mail.

This is an annual from the West Indies, cultivated for its green pods, which are used in soups or stewed and served like asparagus. It is highly esteemed in the South for making gumbo soup. The pods when young and tender should be sliced in sections, strung on a thread and hung up in the shade to cure like dried apples. One ounce will plant 100 hills.

CULTURE.—Sow the seed thinly in dry, warm soil in shallow drills two feet apart. After the plants are up, thin them out 9 inches apart; hoe frequently and draw a little earth up to the stems as they continue to grow. Gather the pods when quite green and about an inch and a half long.

EXTRA EARLY DWARF (Green Pods).
—Very early and productive. Oz., 5c; ¼ lb., 15c; lb., 40c; 10 lbs., \$3.00.

EARLY DWARF WHITE (White Pods).
—Pods extra long when fully matured, measuring a foot in length and very thick and fleshy; early and prolific. Fine for soups. Oz., 5c; ¼ lb., 15c; lb., 40c; 10 lbs., \$3.00.

WHITE VELVET.—A great improvement over older varieties; pods larger, white, very smooth, a more abundant bearer; superior quality. Oz., 5c; ¼ lb., 15c; lb., 45c; 10 lbs., \$3.50.



OKRA OR GUMBO.

PUMPKIN



JAPANESE PIE

LARGE CHEESE or KENTUCKY FIELD.—Flat and round like a cheese; color of skin deep orange; flesh somewhat lighter; one of the best for table use. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 55c; 10 lbs., \$5.00.

SWEET or SUGAR.—This is a small, round and very prolific variety; skin and flesh deep orange yellow; very fine grained, sweet and fine for pies. The pie pumpkin of New England. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 65c; 10 lbs., \$6.00.

TENNESSEE SWEET POTATO.—One of the very best for cooking purposes. Nearly pear-shaped, with neck slightly crooked; skin and flesh a creamy white, slightly striped with green, fine grained and of excellent flavor; hardy and very productive. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 85c; 10 lbs., \$3.00.

MICHIGAN MAMMOTH.—A selection from the Connecticut Field which reaches a large size, often weighing 100 pounds. Very easily grown and an excellent sort for stock feeding, being so heavy a yielder. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 85c; 10 lbs., \$3.00.

GREEN STRIPED CUSHAW.—An excellent well known sort. Very productive; fine either for table use or for stock. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 55c; 10 lbs., \$5.00.

JONATHAN.—Long, crook-necked, good. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 85c; 10 lbs., \$3.00.

Add 8c per pound if to go by mail.

CULTURE. The common practice is to drop 2 or 3 seeds in every third or fourth hill in the corn field, but if cultivated on a large scale the seeds may be sown in hills, 8 feet apart each way; two plants to each hill, and otherwise treated in the same manner as recommended for melons or cucumbers.

Every farmer should plant these either alone or amongst the corn, as they are very valuable for feed and cost but little to grow.

JAPANESE PIE.—Very early valuable sort. Flesh very thick, fine grained and sweet, and makes the finest pies of any known variety. The seed cavity is very small in one end of the pumpkin. They ripen early, keep well, and produce largely. The seeds are peculiarly marked and sculptured in Japanese characters. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 85c; 10 lbs., \$3.00.

KING OF MAMMOTH.—This is truly a giant among pumpkins; specimens have been known to weigh 250 lbs. In shape it is round and slightly ribbed; flesh is fine grained and of excellent quality and of a bright golden yellow. Notwithstanding its enormous size, it is one of the best pie pumpkins ever grown, and a splendid keeper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00; 10 lbs., \$9.00.

CONNECTICUT FIELD.—This is the most extensively used variety. Grown almost exclusively for a field crop; is generally planted with corn. This is the old-fashioned Yankee pumpkin. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 35c; 10 lbs., \$3.00.



LARGE CHEESE.

PEPPERS

Add 8c per pound if to go by mail.



RUBY KING.

Grown largely for pickles. Sow in hot beds early in April, and transplant to the ground when the weather is favorable. They should be planted in warm, mellow soil, in rows 18 inches apart. May be sown in the open ground when danger of frost is past.

LONG RED CAYENNE.—A small, long, bright red sort, very productive, extremely strong and pungent. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.

LARGE BELL or BULL NOSE.—A favorite and well known pickling sort; is early, large, mild, and thick skinned. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.

RUBY KING.—The best and most profitable mild red pepper for market or family use; so sweet and mild that they can be eaten raw, like an apple; largest size. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.

MAMMOTH GOLDEN QUEEN.—One of the largest, handsomest and most productive of all varieties; color bright golden yellow; large as Ruby King; flavor mild and pleasant. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.30.

SWEET SPANISH.—Grows to very large size; sweet flavor; fine for salad. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.30.

MEXICAN CHILI.—Used by the Mexicans in making the famous chili con carne and hot tamales. Grows from 3 to 5 inches long and quite pointed. Require a long, warm season. Plants should be started quite early in hot beds. I offer my customers the following low prices on this seed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.40.

RED CHERRY.—Plants tall, bearing a profusion of bright red, round fruit, which is very pungent when ripe. The plant is very handsome and an ornament to the garden. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 70c; lb., \$2.70.

CARDINAL.—A new pepper with long, curved, tapering pods, about two inches thick at the stem end; very sweet and tender, and exceedingly handsome. Nothing equals it in depth, purity and brilliancy of color. It is worthy of cultivation for its beauty alone. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.

CHINESE GIANT.—This mammoth red pepper is immensely productive. Its fine appearance makes it sell readily. The plants are stalky, about 2 feet high and well branched. Fruits much larger and very little later than the Ruby King. They grow 4 or 5 inches broad at the top and about the same length. Just right for mangoes. The meat is extremely mild and very thick. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 25c; oz., 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.75.

PEAS

Add 8c per pint and 15c per quart if to go by mail.

CULTURE. Peas succeed best in light, rich, loamy soil which has been manured the previous season. Plant the smooth varieties in the spring as soon as the ground can be worked, in rows three or four feet apart, two inches deep, giving the taller varieties more room between the rows. For a succession, plant every two weeks. The dwarf varieties can be planted in rows two and a half to three feet apart. Peas grown as a market crop are rarely ever staked, but when the taller varieties are grown for private use it is a good plan to sow them in double rows and stake with brush. They should be kept clean and the earth worked toward them two or three times during growth.

SMOOTH EARLY SORTS.

ALASKA—The best early green seeded variety. The dark green color of the pods makes it an excellent pea for shipping long distances. Very early and uniform grower. A popular sort with canners and shippers. First class in every respect. Height 2½ feet. My crop this past season of these was very good and I am giving you the benefit of this in both quality and low prices. Pt., 10c; qt., 20c; pk., \$1.15; bu., \$4.10; 5 bu. lots, \$4.00 per bu.

FIRST AND BEST.—A very good strain, only two or three days later than the Alaska. Largely planted by truckers. Pt., 10c; qt., 15c; pk., 90c; bu., \$3.25; 5 bu., \$3.15 per bu.

TOM THUMB.—A very early variety which grows only about ten inches high. It yields well. Is good for small gardens. Pt., 10c; qt., 20c; pk., \$1.30; bu., \$5.00; 5 bu., \$4.90 per bu.



ALASKA PEAS.

MAIN CROP SORTS.

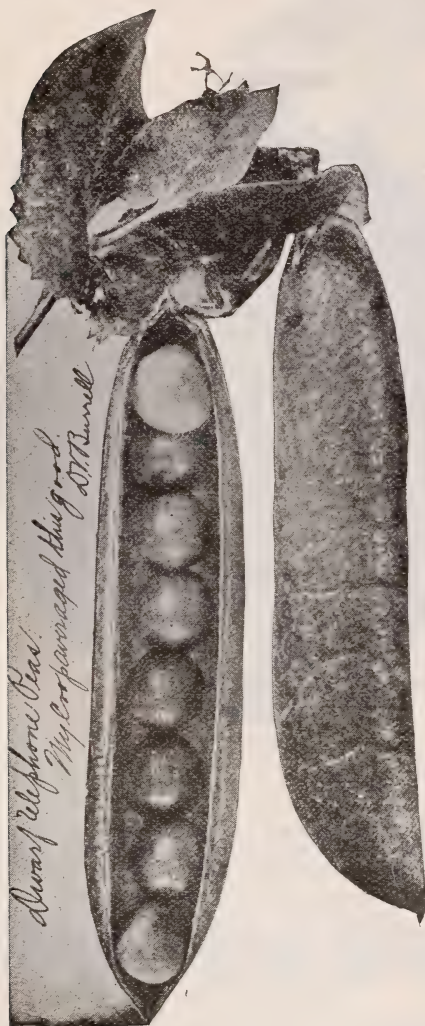
STRATAGEM.—This grows about 18 inches high and continues long in bearing. It yields well and is a very desirable sort. The pods are sometimes five inches long, and always well filled. Pt., 10c; qt., 20c; pk., \$1.40; bu., \$5.45; 5 bu., \$5.35 per bu.

PRIDE OF THE MARKET.—A productive variety bearing large very dark green pods, tightly filled with green partly wrinkled peas of good quality. Well liked for both home and market growing. Pt., 10c; qt., 20c; pk., \$1.40; bu., \$5.45; 5 bu., \$5.35 per bu.

HORSFORD'S MARKET GARDEN.—This is one of the finest sorts and "shells out" a large number of choice peas. The pods are large, well filled, and of good color. The pods are produced in pairs. Height 18 inches. Pt., 10c; qt., 20c; pk., \$1.40; bu., \$5.45; 5 bu., \$5.35 per bu.

YORKSHIRE HERO.—This sort produces well and the peas, 5 to 7 to the pod, are very large and of fine quality. The baskets weigh well. Height 16 inches. Pt., 10c; qt., 20c; pk., \$1.40; bu., \$5.45; 5 bu., \$5.35 per bu.

BLISS EVERBEARING.—A late variety which grows about 24 inches high and continues long in yielding. The peas are of excellent quality. Pods contain 5 to 7 peas so closely filled that while in edible condition they weigh nearly one-fifth more to the same bulk than most other sorts. Pt., 10c; qt., 20c; pk., \$1.20; bu., \$4.60; 5 bu., \$4.50 per bu.



DWARF TELEPHONE or **CARTER'S DAISY**.—I market garden a number of years and if I were offered only two varieties of peas I would choose Alaska for early and Dwarf Telephone for main crop. It is a cross between the Standard Telephone and Stratagem, and is an improvement on both of these varieties. It grows 18 inches high and yields an abundance of long, well filled pods, containing from 7 to 11 large wrinkled peas of the finest quality. (The photograph reproduced here shows accurately what a fine pea it is.) My growing crops of this past season attracted much attention, and all who have planted my seed are well pleased with the result. Pt., 10c; qt., 20c; pk., \$1.50; bu., \$5.60; 5 bu., \$5.50 per bu.

TELEPHONE. — This valuable and well known sort grows about 40 inches high and yields an abundance of choice peas. The pods are very large and well filled. A choice market sort. Pt., 10c; qt., 20c; pk., \$1.50; bu., \$5.60; 5 bu., \$5.50 per bu.

WRINKLED EARLY SORTS.

AMERICAN WONDER.—One of the earliest wrinkled peas of very good quality; grows about ten inches high and is very productive. Pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.60; bu., \$6.00; 5 bu., \$5.90 per bu.

McLEAN'S LITTLE GEM.—One foot high; bears heavily and of excellent quality; slightly later than the American Wonder. A favorite sort. Pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.60; bu., \$6.00; 5 bu., \$5.90 per bu.

NOTT'S EXCELSIOR.—This extra fine pea will stand planting very early, almost as soon as the smooth sorts, and produces fine, large pods, one-third larger than American Wonder. Dwarf in habit; height 1 foot. Pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.70; bu., \$6.50; 5 bu., \$6.55 per bu.

MARROWFATS AND EDIBLE POD SORTS.

LARGE WHITE MARROWFAT.—Late variety, large, well filled pods. Vines hardy, strong and vigorous; pods fine, broad, and of a leathery appearance and borne near the top of the vine. Contain 5 to 6 large peas of good substance and flavor, but not so sweet as the wrinkled sorts. For many years this has been used in immense quantities by canners. The peas are large, round, white and slightly oval. Height of vine, 3½ feet. Pt., 10c; qt., 15c; pk., 70c; bu., \$2.40; 5 bu., \$2.30 per bu.

BLACK EYED MARROWFAT.—Growth and general characteristics similar to above. The peas have a distinct black eye, which does not show when they are in the green state. Is more prolific than the White. Pt., 10c; qt., 15c; pk., 70c; bu., \$2.40; 5 bu., \$2.30 per bu.

MELTING SUGAR.—There is a class of peas little known in this country, but much used abroad, in which the large, sweet, brittle and succulent pods have none of the tough inner lining found in the ordinary varieties of garden peas. They are used in the same way as snap or string beans. The best of these edible podded sorts is the Melting Sugar, of which we offer a very fine strain. The pods are very large, extremely tender, fine flavored, and are borne in great abundance on vines 4 to 5 feet high. Pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.85; bu., \$6.90; 5 bu., \$6.75 per bu.

DWARF SUGAR.—Extra fine quality; productive and early. One and one-half feet high; 71 days from planting to first picking. Pt., 10c; qt., 20c; pk., \$1.60; bu., \$5.75; 5 bu., \$5.60 per bu.

PARSNIPS

Add 8c per pound if to go by mail.

Sow as early in the spring as the weather will permit, in drills 15 inches apart, covering one-half inch deep. When well up, thin out to 5 or 6 inches apart in the rows. Unlike carrots, they are improved by frost, and it is usual to take up in the fall a certain quantity for winter use, leaving the rest in the ground till spring, to be dug as required.

HOLLOW CROWN or LARGE SUGAR.—This is a very desirable sort, and should be in every garden. It is very productive, large, and none better for table use. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 40c; 10 lbs., \$3.50.

MAGNUM BONUM.—It is a very heavy cropper. The roots are very smooth, not so long as those of the standard sort, somewhat thicker in diameter and much more easily pulled. Flesh fine grained and of excellent quality. A very fine variety for home or market garden. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 40c; 10 lbs., \$3.50.

GUERNSEY.—A very fine variety which does not grow as long as the Hollow Crown, but broader shouldered. It is easily gathered, and yields an abundance of very smooth, fine grained roots. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 40c; 10 lbs., \$3.50.



Hollow Crown Parsnip.

RADISHES

Add 8c per pound if to go by mail.

CULTURE. The soil for radishes should be very rich, well broken by digging, as their tender and mild qualities depend much upon their rapid growth. For very early use, sow in gentle hot beds in February, and in the open air as soon as the ground can be worked, at intervals of 10 to 12 days for succession as long as they may be wanted. The winter varieties should be sown in August, lifted before severe frost and stored in the cellar.

Owing to the fact that my crops of radish seed were very good this year, I am able to offer first-class seed at a comparatively low price, and especially where market gardeners order large amounts.

✓ **EARLY SCARLET TURNIP.**—A fine, quick growing sort; small, round, crisp, tender, of good eating qualities. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 50c; 10 lbs., \$4.50.

✓ **ROSY GEM or WHITE TIPPED FORCING.**—One of the quickest sorts and of excellent quality. Bright scarlet, with white tips; of fine appearance. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 50c; 10 lbs., \$4.50.

✓ **EARLY WHITE TURNIP.**—Of quick growth; roots round, white, with small tops. Good for forcing or open ground. Flavor very good. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 50c; 10 lbs., \$4.50.

✓ **FRENCH BREAKFAST (Olive Shaped).**—Deep crimson with white tips. A well known and equally well liked variety. One of the best early radishes. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 50c; 10 lbs., \$4.50.

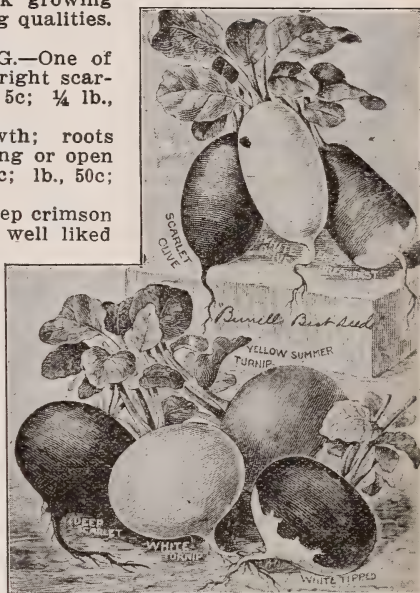
✓ **EARLY SCARLET (Olive Shaped).**—Oval, very tender, and good quality; fine for forcing or open ground. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 50c; 10 lbs., \$4.50.

✓ **SURPRISE (Olive Shaped).**—Skin brown, flesh white, crisp and tender. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 50c; 10 lbs., \$4.50.

✓ **LONG SCARLET, SHORT TOP.**—The standard long variety. Well known for a long time. Good for home or market garden. Roots long, growing partly above the ground; straight, smooth, rich red, and of fine quality; a quick grower. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.,



ICICLE.



✓ **EARLY WHITE (Olive Shaped).**—Small sweet and crisp. Like the other olive-shaped sorts, except in color. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; 10 lbs., \$4.50.

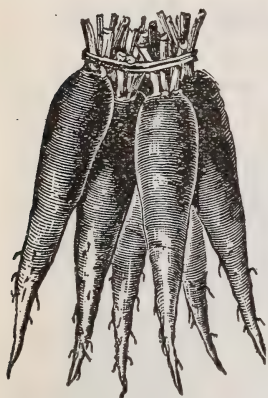
✓ **LONG BRIGHTEST SCARLET.**—This new sort much resembles Long Scarlet in shape but is slightly shorter. It is a very bright scarlet with a white tip and very attractive in appearance. The quality is extra good and it matures quickly. It is a good seller and fine for home gardens as well. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 50c; 10 lbs., \$4.50.

✓ **WHITE VIENNA or LADY FINGER.**—My choice of all the main crop sorts, remaining long in edible condition, and always sweet, crisp and tender, and of extra quality. I hope to find this sort in every order and know you will be pleased. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 50c; 10 lbs., \$4.50.

✓ **ICICLE.**—A beautiful transparent white variety much resembling the White Vienna. It has small tops, and is of good quality. Suitable for forcing. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 55c; 10 lbs., \$5.00.

✓ **CALIFORNIA WHITE WINTER.**—Is really a Chinese Radish, grown by the Chinese in California. White, solid, of good flavor, and a long keeper; 8 to 10 inches long and 2 to 3 inches in diameter. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 50c; 10 lbs., \$4.50.

✓ **LONG BLACK SPANISH.**—Black skinned, large roots, slightly pungent, hardy. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 50c; 10 lbs., \$4.50.



LONG CHARTIER.

✓ LONG CINCINNATI MARKET or GLASS.—A very fine sort. The tops are very small and will stand close planting without danger of running to seed. Grows straight and smooth and 6 to 7 inches long. The flesh is tender and crisp and does not become pithy or hollow. Color an attractive bright pink. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 50c; 10 lbs., \$4.50.

✓ LONG CHARTIER.—A well liked sort which attains a very large size before becoming unfit for use. Color red at the top, changing to pink in the middle and white at the tip. Many market gardeners plant this exclusively for their market trade. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 50c; 10 lbs., \$4.50.

✓ WHITE STRASBURG.—A large, white, attractive variety of medium length; matures early and remains for a long time in edible condition. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 50c; 10 lbs., \$4.50.

RHUBARB

Add 8c per pound if to go by mail.

Rhubarb succeeds best in a deep, somewhat retentive soil. It may be propagated by seeds, but is usually grown from roots. Whether grown from seed or roots, a deep, rich soil, stirred to a depth of two feet, is required to insure the best development of the leaf stalks. Sow the seed in April in drills, and when the plants are of fair size, thin to nine inches apart in the drill. In the fall following, or the next spring, the plants will be large enough to transplant into rows four feet apart, setting them the same distance apart in the rows. When grown from roots, they are usually set in the spring, and sometimes in the fall. Either spring or fall will do, but the spring is considered best. Mulch well and keep free from weeds.

LINNAEUS.—An early and very fine variety; leaves and stalks very large, juicy and tender. Grows quickly, producing fine succulent stalks. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.35; 5 lbs., \$6.00.

VICTORIA.—Later than the Linnaeus, but equally as large and good. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.35; 5 lbs., \$6.00.

RHUBARB ROOTS.—Linnaeus, cut two and three eyes to the clump: doz., 50c; 100, \$2.00; 1,000, \$13.00; 10,000, \$16.00 per M. These prices at buyer's expense—express or freight. No charge for package.

SPINACH

Add 8c per pound if to go by mail.

	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Lb.	10 lb.	100 lb.
✓ BLOOMSDALE, SAVOY LEAVED	5c	10c	30c	\$2.00	\$13.00
✓ LONG STANDING THICK LEAVED	5c	10c	30c	2.00	13.00
✓ LARGE ROUND LEAVED VIROFLAY	5c	10c	30c	2.00	13.00
✓ PRICKLEY or WINTER	5c	10c	30c	2.00	13.00
○ SWISS CHARD or SUMMER SPINACH	5c	15c	35c	2.50	

BIG CLAIMS. I am supplying a large number of careful growers and do not believe in making unreasonable claims. If you wish to compare our business with some who make unreasonable claims, refer to Dunn or Bradstreet.



Salsify or Oyster Plant

Add 8c per pound if to go by mail.

This plant is not generally known, yet should be in every garden, as it is easily grown and produces a heavy crop. It is an excellent substitute for oysters when sliced and boiled until tender and seasoned same as oysters. The markets are beginning to call for it and the prices are always good.

How To Plant. As early in the spring as the ground will do to work the plowing should be done as deep as possible so as to allow the roots to grow long. Pulverize the soil well so as to prepare a fine seed bed and sow in rows 18 inches apart and 1 inch deep. One ounce to 50 feet of drill, or seven pounds to the acre.

When well up, thin to 2 inches apart but not farther, as the roots grow straighter if close together, but sprangle if further apart.

It is ready for use in October and part should be dug for winter use and stored same as carrots. The balance can be left in the ground until spring, but must be dug early before it starts to grow.

MAMMOTH SANDWICH ISLAND.—This is as large as any and the most profitable salsify to grow. It is white, of very agreeable flavor, and a valuable crop for the market gardener. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1b., \$1.00; 5 lbs., \$4.50.

SQUASHES

Add 8c per pound if to go by mail.

MAMMOTH SANDWICH ISLAND.

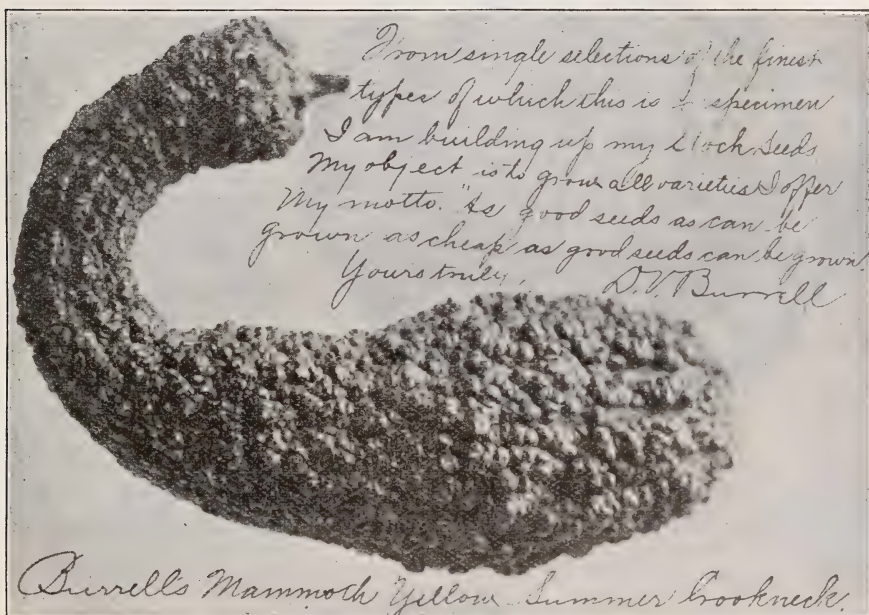
One ounce of the early varieties will plant 50 hills. One ounce of the late varieties will plant 25 hills.

CULTURE. The plants are very tender and sensitive to cold, and planting must be delayed until settled warm weather. The Early Bush and Early Summer Crookneck may be forced for early market by planting about two weeks before the last frost is expected, in rich soil, and covering each hill with a box one foot square, made of 6-inch boards and covered with heavy muslin. Uncover the plants at all times except when there is danger of frost. As soon as the danger of frost is over the boxes should be entirely removed and stacked in a dry place. This same method will be found valuable in raising melons and cucumbers. The



A View of One of My Fields of Yellow Summer Crookneck Squash—Eighty-five Acres in the Field.

general principles of culture are the same as those given for melons and cucumbers, but the plants are less particular as to soil, though it should be very rich. The summer varieties should be planted four feet apart each way, and the winter sorts eight feet. Three plants are sufficient for a hill. Care should be taken not to break the stems from the squashes intended for winter use, as the slightest injury will increase the liability to decay.

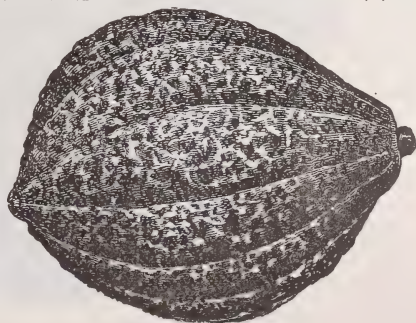


MAMMOTH YELLOW SUMMER CROOKNECK.—This is the finest crookneck variety for market gardeners who grow squashes to ship for the early markets. They are as early as any, and quickly reach a very desirable size for shipping. The fruits are very attractive in appearance and in quality they are the richest and best of the early bush squashes. Please note the very fine appearance of the photograph of one of my squashes reproduced here. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 55c; 10 lbs., \$5.00; 100 lbs., \$45.00.

MAMMOTH CHILL.—Rich orange yellow; always grows to an enormous size, often weighing 200 pounds or more. Very profitable for stock feeding and much grown for exhibition purposes. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00; 10 lbs., \$9.00.

BOSTON MARROW. — Second early, coming in about ten days after the Bush and Crookneck sorts. Skin yellow, very thin; the flesh dry, fine grained and of good flavor. Very extensively used by canners. Easily grown. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 65c; 10 lbs., \$6.00; 100 lbs., \$55.00.

MAMMOTH WHALE.—Flesh solid; color a bright orange; quality very fine; enormous size. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00; 10 lbs., \$9.00.



BOSTON MARROW.



CHICAGO WARTED HUBBARD.—This fine variety resembles the Improved Hubbard in quality but is much more warted, being as heavily covered with warts as is my Crookneck shown above. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 70c; 10 lbs., \$6.50; 100 lbs., \$60.00



MAMMOTH WHITE BUSH.

they are less bothered by bugs than any other sort. The skin is bright yellow; flesh straw yellow; one of the best keeping and handsomest winter varieties. Small and very convenient family size. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 70c; 10 lbs., \$6.50; 100 lbs., \$60.00.

MAMMOTH WHITE BUSH SCALLOP.—This is the best of the scallop squashes, just the right size to ship when in edible condition; prolific, attractive and of good quality. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 55c; 10 lbs., \$5.00; 100 lbs., \$45.00.

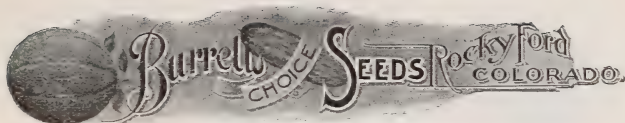
DWARF WHITE BUSH SCALLOP.—A small, well known sort much grown for market. Bush habit not so well established as above. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 55c; 10 lbs., \$5.00; 100 lbs., \$45.00.

FORDHOOK VINE. — This valuable squash is not as well known as it deserves as every garden should contain some of them, owing to their fine quality and the fact that

HUBBARD.



This is the standard variety and has no superior. If you are planting but one variety for winter I would recommend that this be the Hubbard. It is a favorite



both for market and home use. Good specimens are about equal to the sweet potato. The shell is hard and dry, and with some care can be kept until late in the spring. My strain is very fine. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 70c; 10 lbs., \$6.50; 100 lbs., \$60.00.

IMPROVED MARBLEHEAD.—Much resembles the Hubbard; an excellent keeper; shell gray and very hard; flesh bright orange color; requires the whole season to mature. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 70c; 10 lbs., \$6.50; 100 lbs., \$60.00.

In addition to the above I offer the following varieties at prices given.

	Pkt.	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Lb.	10 lb.	100 lb.
SMALL YELLOW SUMMER CROOKNECK	5c	10c	25c	\$.55	\$5.00	\$45.00
FORDHOOK —Bush, New	5c	10c	30c	1.00	9.00	85.00
PERFECT GEM	5c	10c	25c	.70	6.50	60.00
GOLDEN CUSTARD	5c	10c	25c	.70	6.50	60.00
VEGETABLE MARROW	5c	10c	25c	.70	6.50	60.00
ORANGE MARROW	5c	10c	25c	.70	6.50	60.00
WINTER CROOKNECK	5c	10c	25c	.70	6.50	60.00
FAXON	5c	10c	25c	.70	6.50	60.00
SIBLEY or PIKE'S PEAK	5c	10c	30c	1.00	9.00	85.00
GOLDEN BRONZE	5c	10c	25c	.70	6.50	60.00
GOLDEN HUBBARD	5c	10c	25c	.70	6.50	60.00

SPECIALTIES. Burrell's Thoroughbred Rocky Ford Cantaloupes, Burrell's Klondike Cucumber, Burrell's Improved Kleckley Sweet Water Melon, and the Burrell Gem Cantaloupe, are four you can afford to plant.

TOMATOES

Add 8c per pound if to go by mail.

For very early fruit the seed should be sown in a hot bed about the first week in March in drills 5 inches apart and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep. Later sowings may be made until the last of April. Sufficient plants for a small garden may be started by sowing a few seeds in a shallow box or flower pot and placing in a window in the house. When the plants are 3 or 4 inches high they should be set out 4 or 5 inches apart in another hot bed or cold frame, or removed into small pots, allowing a single plant to a pot. Expose to the air as much as possible to harden. Water freely at time of transplanting, and shelter from the sun a few days until the plants are established. Cultivate thoroughly as long as vines will permit, but the last two or three workings should be very shallow (surface cultivation) or the crop may be badly injured, especially if the cultivator is run too near the plants. Tomatoes will admit of training to stakes or trellises, and the fruit is very much improved, not only in appearance but in quality. This mode of cultivation is quite common among gardeners who grow for early market. The usual method is to set one strong plant to a stake 5 or 7 feet high, tying the plants up with wool or other strong, soft twine, pruning out quite freely as vines advance in growth. By this method plants may be set much closer than in the ordinary way. For fine, large specimens of high color and attractive appearance generally, grow in clusters of the fruit in paper sacks, as is commonly practiced by grape growers. The sacks should be put on when the tomatoes are about three-fourths grown. About 2,000 plants from one ounce of seed is a safe estimate.



SPARKS' EARLIANA.—I head the list with this variety, believing that none can excel it in yield or earliness. My crop of this the past season yielded the heaviest of any I have ever grown. It is remarkable for its earliness, large size and excellent quality. The plants do not grow to large size and can be set three feet apart each way. The habit of growth is such that the vines do not hide the tomatoes as do most sorts, making the expense of picking less. A ton of these tomatoes produces only about one-half as much seed as others. Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.20; lb., \$4.00; 5 lbs. and up, \$3.75 per lb.



JUNE PINK.

medium sized, quite solid, free from core and containing but few seeds; flavor very good. The habits of growth are same as Earliana. I recommend this sort. Supply short. Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.75; lb., \$6.00. No larger lots sold to one person.

CHALK'S EARLY JEWEL.—This variety is but a few days later than Sparks' Earliana, and a close second to it, so close that some growers prefer it. My seed is from select stock and will please you. The fruits are dark red, smooth and of good size. Plant some of this seed beside your other and compare results. It is a money maker for market gardeners. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50; 5 lbs. and up, \$3.25 per lb.

JUNE PINK (New).—This very early variety much resembles the Earliana except in color, which is a deep pink, and in rind, which is tougher. The crop is abundant; fruits med-

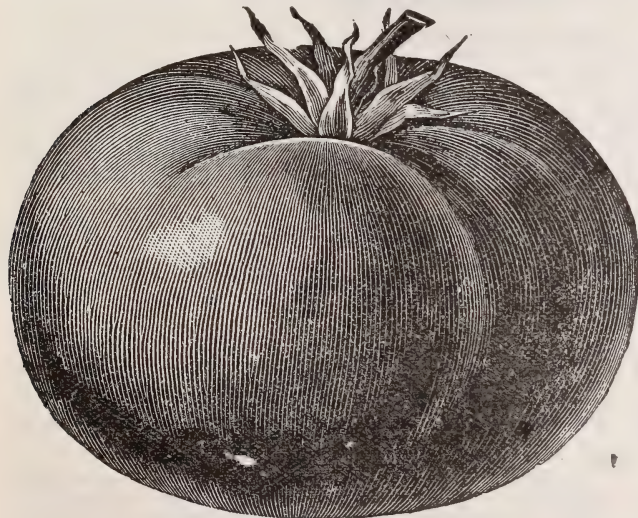
LIVINGSTON'S EARLY ACME.—A tomato especially for early market use. Well known and generally cultivated, both for early and main crops. Plants are of strong and vigorous growth; very productive; fruit of medium size, perfect form, round, slightly depressed at the ends and very smooth (never rough); color a glossy red, with purplish tinge; ripens all over and through at the same time. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00; 5 lbs. and up, \$1.75 per lb.

LIVINGSTON'S BEAUTY TOMATO.—A decided favorite for home market or shipping; hardy, a strong grower, productive, large, always smooth, perfect shape and excellent quality. Color a very glossy crimson with a tinge of purple. Grows in clusters of 4 to 6 large fruits, retaining its large size late in the season. Ripens early and is entirely free from ribbed and elongated fruit. Flesh very firm, has a tough skin and but few seeds; seldom rots or cracks after a rain. For shipping or early market it cannot be excelled. They can be picked quite green, look well, ripen nicely and keep a week after ripe. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00; 5 lbs. and up, \$1.75 per lb.

THE MIKADO.—Notwithstanding that it produces very large fruit, it is at the same time one of the very earliest to ripen. The tomatoes are produced in immense clusters, and are perfectly solid, generally smooth, but sometimes irregular. The color is purplish red. Foliage distinct from any other variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 70c; lb., \$2.15; 5 lbs. and up, \$2.00 per lb.

DWARF CHAMPION.—Most distinct and valuable. Dwarf, stiff habit, dark green foliage, not needing any support. It is very early and wonderfully prolific. Color same as Acme. It is perfectly round and smooth; of medium size. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 70c; lb., \$2.15; 5 lbs. and up, \$2.00 per lb.

NEW STONE.—Is a well known variety, which ripens for main crop; very large, and of bright scarlet color; very smooth, with occasionally a specimen slightly octagonal shape; ripening evenly to the stem; and as the name indicates, it is very solid and an excellent shipper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00; 5 lbs. and up, \$1.75 per lb.



MATCHLESS.

MATCHLESS.— This new late variety is one of the best, handsomest, and heaviest yielders grown. The tomatoes are large, bright red, and ripen very evenly, yielding but few seeds. They are an excellent shipping variety and also good for canning. If you are growing for market, plant the Earliana for the early tomato and this for the late. By growing the plants as above directed you can get ripe tomatoes quite early. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 70c; lb., \$2.15; 5 lbs. and up, \$2.00 per lb.

MAGNUS.— A distinct and new variety; purple, robust in habit, and a good main crop sort. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 70c; lb., \$2.15; 5 lbs. and up, \$2.00 per lb.

LIVINGSTON'S PERFECTION.—The fruit is almost round, ripens clear up to the stem, is solid and rich in flavor. The skin is both thin and tough, making it a good shipper, while its clear scarlet color makes it most attractive. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00; 5 lbs. and up, \$1.75 per lb.



PONDEROSA.—This is the largest fruited tomato and of fine quality for slicing. The vines are of strong, rather open growth; fruits largely oblong in form, deep through, and generally ridged or ribbed; deep purple in color. The flesh is solid, with small seed cells, and of fine, sweet flavor. Planted in good soil, fruits frequently attain a weight of one pound and over. Rather late to ripen. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50; 5 lbs. and up, \$3.25 per lb.

HONOR BRIGHT.—A very heavy yielder of uniformly good fruit. The quality is excellent when ripened on the vines, and if picked when first beginning to show color it ripens in transit to market or when laid on shelves after frost and is of very good quality. One of the best. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 70c; lb., \$2.15; 5 lbs. and up, \$2.00 per lb.

PARAGON.—Fruit large, dark red in color, and perfectly smooth. The flesh is solid and of excellent flavor. It ripens evenly and quickly. Much used for canning purposes. The foliage is heavy. The Paragon is sometimes described as being as smooth as an apple. It is a favorite market variety in certain sections. A fine variety and a heavy bearer. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 70c; lb., \$2.15; 5 lbs. and up, \$2.00 per lb.

LIVINGSTON'S FAVORITE.—A large, smooth, dark red variety; a good shipper and canner. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00; 5 lbs. and up, \$1.75 per lb.

YELLOW PLUM.—Fruit plum-shaped, deep yellow color; flesh yellow and good; esteemed for preserves. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 70c; lb., \$2.15; 5 lbs. and up, \$2.00 per lb.

STRAWBERRY (Winter Cherry of Husk).—Grows enclosed in a husk; excellent for preserves; will keep within the husks all winter; very sweet flavored; small yellow fruit. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 70c; lb., \$2.15; 5 lbs. and up, \$2.00 per lb.

Brl

TURNIPS

Add 8c per pound if by mail.

CULTURE. For early use, sow as soon as the ground can be worked in the spring, in drills 15 inches apart, and thin to 8 inches apart as soon as large enough to handle. For a succession, sow at intervals of two weeks until the last week of July, from which time until the end of August sowings may be made for main and late crops. The sowing should be made just before rain if possible, unless under irrigation, a rapid growth being important. An ounce of seed will sow 150 feet of drill; two pounds will sow an acre.

✓ **EARLY WHITE MILAN.**—One of the earliest turnips, possessing all of the good qualities of the Early Purple Top Milan. It is very smooth and entirely white. Its excellent qualities and fine appearance make it a valuable crop to grow, and it is ready for market a week earlier than any other white variety; will produce a heavy crop. It will be one of the best for market. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c; 10 lbs., \$4.50.

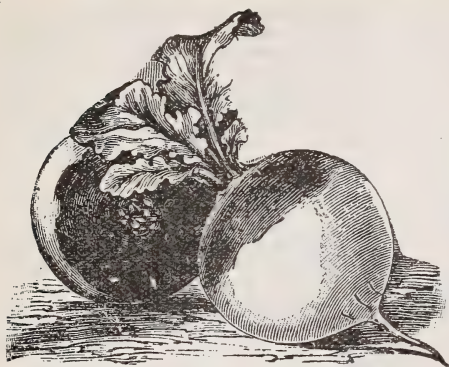


**PURPLE TOP
STRAP LEAF.**

✓ **WHITE EGG.**—Belongs to the class of quick growing fall turnips, and for this purpose should be sown August 10th, in this latitude. Its shape is nearly that of an egg; very fine sort. Oz., 5c; lb., 15c; lb., 45c; 10 lbs., \$4.00.

✓ **PURPLE TOP STRAP LEAVED.**—The most widely cultivated and best known variety. Used largely for sowing broadcast among corn and potatoes. It is round and flat, white on the bottom and a reddish purple above the ground, and a very quick grower. It is a fine variety, either for the table or for stock feeding. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 40c; 10 lbs., \$3.50.

✓ **EARLY WHITE FLAT DUTCH.**—An excellent garden variety; the best for spring sowing. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 40c; 10 lbs., \$3.50.



PURPLE TOP GLOBE.

EXTRA EARLY PURPLE TOP MILAN.—This is the earliest turnip in cultivation and a splendid variety; bulb white and flat, of medium size, with a bright purple top; one of the sweetest and finest flavored of summer sorts. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c; 10 lbs., \$4.50.

PURPLE TOP GLOBE.—Similar to above, except shape. This is the largest yielder of any turnip on the list, and very desirable for table use or for stock. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 40c; 10 lbs., \$3.50.

RUTA-BAGA

Add 8c per pound if by mail.

CULTURE. Should be sown from the 20th of June to the middle of July, in drills 2 feet apart, and thinned out at the first working to 10 inches between plants. Flesh close grained, hard; will endure considerable cold. The roots are best preserved in a pit or cellar during the winter, and are excellent for table early in the spring. One ounce will sow 150 feet of drill; two pounds will sow an acre.

✓ **IMPROVED AMERICAN PURPLE TOP.**—This strain is of American origin, bred to a smaller top and short neck. Bulbs are of great size, yellow fleshed and purple crown, and one of the most desirable varieties now cultivated. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 50c; 5 lb. lots, \$4.50 per lb.

✓ **WHITE SWEET GERMAN.**—Universally admitted to be the sweetest, mildest flavored and finest grained turnip for table use. Solid as a stone, and will remain in this condition until spring if properly cared for; has no equal as a turnip. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 50c; 5 lb. lots, \$4.50 per lb.

✓ **SKIRVING'S YELLOW.**—A very heavy cropper. One of the best for field culture. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 50c; 5 lb. lots, \$4.50 per lb.

FLOWER SEEDS

FLOWER SEEDS.—On the following pages I list a few of the best known varieties of flower seeds. These are worthy of cultivation and if well cared for are sure to please. At a small expense you can add much to the appearance of your home garden with a flower bed from some of these flowers.

DIVISIONS OF FLOWERS.—Flowers are usually divided into Annuals and Perennials.

ANNUALS are those that bloom and ripen seed the first year then die. Among these may be found some of our most brilliant and fragrant flowers. In fact, if you want flowers early in the season, and all the time until frost, a good selection of Annuals will not disappoint you.

PERENNIALS are those that endure our Northern winters with little or no protection, and live and bloom several years in succession. A large majority of the Perennials will bloom the first year if started soon in the spring.

DIRECTIONS FOR SOWING, ETC.—To insure success, the conditions and requirements of the several species as to soil, moisture, heat, etc., should be studied and then observed in culture. Below we give a few general directions for their culture. Complete directions will be found printed on many of the seed packets. The soil best adapted to most flowers is light, rich loam, containing enough sand to make it porous. If there is some clay with it the colors will be brighter. Make surface as smooth and fine as possible, sow seeds in rows, covering each sort of seed in proportion to its size (a general rule being to cover twice the diameter of the seed) and press the soil down firmly over it. Do not plant any seeds when the ground is wet. Many varieties such as pansy, verbena, daisy, holly-hock and the fine green-house-plant seeds, should be sown early in shallow boxes in the house, in soil consisting of equal parts of fine sand and rich, mellow loam, well mixed together and sifted to remove all gravel and lumps. Sow as before directed. Covering the box with glass helps to retain the moisture and keeps temperature even. Be careful not to keep them too wet and as soon as they are large enough to handle transplant to boxes from one to three inches apart, where they are to remain until time to transplant to permanent beds.

SWEET PEAS.

Price of all Sweet Peas except where noted: Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 40c, postpaid.

Choice and Beautiful for 1907

My prices are very low and I hope to receive orders for several thousand pounds. My Sweet Pea seeds have given excellent results.

No flower is more popular than the Sweet Pea. Its profusion of bloom of varied hues, its delightful perfume, its showy and attractive appearance in the garden, as well as when used for bouquets, and their easy culture, commands the admiration of all lovers of the beautiful.

The seed which we offer, of all varieties and mixtures, will be of strong vitality—second to none in any respect.

CULTURE. Sow Sweet Peas as early as the ground can be worked, in mellow trenches, 5 inches deep. Cover two inches at first and fill up the trenches as the plants grow. Ground bone and woodashes are good fertilizers. Nitrate of soda will hasten blooming. Cut the

flowers every day and there will be much more bloom.

Price: Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 40c, postpaid.

ADMIRATION. Pinkish heliotrope, wings a shade lighter.

BLACK KNIGHT. Deep maroon, veined black, large and open form.

BLANCHE BURPEE. Large, pure white, of graceful form.

BLANCH FERRY. Rose red, wings bluish white, very profuse.

BLUSHING BEAUTY. Light pink; attractive.

CALIFORNIA. Very light pink.

CAPTIVATION. Claret magenta, wings heliotrope; a distinct shade.

HER MAJESTY. Large, finely hooded flowers of beautiful soft rose, deep and glowing.

MRS. ECKFORD. Quite large size, a beautiful shade of light primrose-yellow; fine for cut flowers.

STELLA MORSE. This variety has a faint tinge of pink underlying the creamy shading, producing a





richer color effect than in any other creamy-yellow variety.

ECKFORD'S MIXED. This mixture contains all of the Famous Eckford varieties in an excellent mixture.

BURRELL'S SPECIAL MIXTURE. This contains the finest varieties in mixture and gives almost every shade known in Sweet Peas. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 40c; postpaid.

BUSH SWEET PEAS.

A splendid mixture, entirely distinct. A new race of Sweet Peas, first introduced in 1899. The plants are erect, 15 to 18 inches in height, branching freely, requiring no support. The flowers are of fine form and beautiful coloring, but not quite so large as the Tall Sweet Peas. We offer a mixture of the finest varieties that will produce a splendid assortment of flowers. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c; postpaid.

CUPID SWEET PEAS.

ALICE ECKFORD CUPID. Creamy-pink standard; wings white, flushed pink.

PINK CUPID. Rich pink, delicate and very beautiful.

Prices same as Cupid Mixed below.

CUPID SWEET PEAS MIXED.

A mixture of the best varieties of Dwarf Sweet Peas. A new and entirely distinct race. The vines are of low, compact, spreading form, seldom more than 6 inches in height. Flowers fully equal in size to the tall-growing varieties, but placed closer together. This mixture contains a wide assortment of shades ranging from pure white, through light pink to dark red, and from lavender to deep purple, with several attractive striped varieties. Price of all Cupid Sorts, pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c; postpaid.

ALYSSUM, SWEET.

This is one of the finest plants for edgings and low beds. Flowers are white. Pkt., 5c.

AQUILEGIA.

(COLUMBINE.)

The old single varieties of Columbine known as Honeysuckles. Pkt., 5c.

ABUTILON.

A well known greenhouse shrub. It is also called Flowering Maple or Chinese Bell Flower. Are of easy culture. Flowers are bell-shaped. Will bloom the first summer if seed is started early in the house. Finest varieties, mixed, pkt., 5c.

ASPERULA.

(ASPERULA AZUREA SETOSA.)

Color a light blue or lavender. Fine for button-hole bouquets, remaining fresh a long time. In bloom from July until after severe frosts. Height 9 inches. Hardy annual. Pkt., 5c.

ASTERS.

Sample's Asters. A choice strain of American-grown Asters, which has been brought to a high degree of excellence; of branching habit, producing flowers very double and of purest colors. Grown very extensively for the cut flower trade. **Sample's Pure White**, pkt., 10c. **Sample's Shell Pink**, pkt., 10c. **Light Blue**, pkt., 10c. **Mixed Colors**, pkt., 10c.

ASPARAGUS FERN SPRENGERI.

Also called Emerald Feather and Abyssinian Parlor Fern. This is one of the most beautiful plants for either pot culture or hanging baskets. Pkt. (20 seeds), 10c.

AMARANTHUS.

Tri-color, leaves yellow, red and green. Well known as "Joseph's Coat." Very showy in beds alone. Hardy annual. Pkt., 5c.

BALLOON VINE.

"Love in a Puff." A rapid growing annual climber; grows 10 to 15 feet; makes a delightful porch screen. Has white flowers, followed by seed vessels about the size of an English walnut. Pkt., 5c.

BACHELOR'S BUTTON.

A showy annual, flowering freely; great variety of color. Height 2 feet. Mixed colors, pkt., 5c.

BALSAMS.

(Double Camelia-Flowered.)

We wish to call special attention to the excellence of this unequalled strain. The colors are as varied and brilliant as could be desired. **Best Mixed**, pkt., 5c.

BELLIS OR DOUBLE DAISY.

Greatly improved varieties of the popular "Double Daisies," well suited for growing borders, edgings or pots. Although perennials, they will flower the same season if the seed is sown early, though it is preferable to sow in the fall and winter. **Giant Double**, mixed colors, pkt., 10c.

CANARY-BIRD FLOWER.

Beautiful annual climbers; bright golden yellow flowers. Pkt., 5c.

CALLIOPSIS.

Bright golden flowers, rich variety. Choicest mixture, pkt., 5c.

CANDYTUFT.

Among the most useful of hardy annuals. Produces clusters of flowers freely. Makes a splendid border. **Mixed**, pkt., 5c.



CANNAS.

(CROZY'S.)

Have luxuriant dwarf growth and immense gladiolus-like flowers of most brilliant colors. Are very popular garden bedding plants. Mixed colors, pkt., 10c.

CARNATION.

Choice double mixed, producing many double flowers of all shades and colors. Pkt., 10c.

CLEMATIS.

A rapid growing, free flowering, ornamental climber. Pkt., 5c.

CONVOLVULOUS.

(MORNING GLORY.)

Major. All colors mixed, pkt., 5c.

CHRYSANTHEMUM.

(Marguerite or Paris Daisy.)

The pretty white flowers are freely produced. Pkt., 10c.

COCKSCOMB.

(CELOSIA CRISTATA.)

Tall sorts, mixed, pkt., 5c.

COSMOS.

Choice mixed. Are very handsome flowers; have become general favorites. Only a few years ago they were practically unknown. There is but one objection to their giving general satisfaction, and that is their late flowering habit. This objection will not be found in our "early flowering" strain. Seed sown in the open ground in the beginning of May will produce blooming plants in August. Pkt., 5c.

CUPHEA.

(Cigar, or Firecracker Plant.)

A pretty bedding or pot plant, familiarly known as Cigar Plant on account of its fancied resemblance to a lighted cigar. Mixed colors, pkt., 5c.

COWSLIP.

The well known English Cowslip (*Primula veris*), flowering early in spring. Pkt., 5c.

DOLICHOS.

(HYACINTH BEAN.)

Desirable climbing plant; mixed colors. Pkt., 5c.

DAHLIA.

Cactus Dahlia, Double. Mixed colors. Quilled and curved petals, gracefully arranged in large heads of bloom. Pkt., 10c.

DIANTHUS.

(CHINESE PINK.)

For beauty and variety of colors and markings, can not be surpassed. Best mixed, pkt., 5c.

SNOW QUEEN.

Beautiful snow white variety of pinks. Pkt., 10c.

DATURA. CORNUCOPIA.

(HORN OF PLENTY.)

A magnificent variety. Color is fine purple and white; dark purplish stems. Pkt., 5c.

ESCHSCHOLTZIA.

(CALIFORNIA POPPIES.)

Summer flowering annuals with very showy flowers. Sow where wanted to bloom, as they do not bear transplanting. Thin to 6 inches apart. *Glory of the West*, pkt., 5c. *Special Mixture*, pkt., 5c.

FOXGLOVE.

(DIGITALIS.)

Showy plant for borders. Flowers borne in tall spikes, bell or thimble shaped, of all colors. Height 2 feet. Hardy mixed colors, pkt., 5c.

FOUR O'CLOCK.

(See Marvel of Peru.)

FUCHSIA.

The varieties of Fuchsias are now numbered by hundreds, and some are exceedingly beautiful. They are easily grown from seed or cuttings. Height 1 to 3 feet. Double, finest mixed, pkt., 25c.

FORGET-ME-NOT.

(MYOSOTIS.)

Neat and beautiful little plants, with pretty star-like flowers. Succeed best in a moist, shady place. Bloom first year, if sown early. *Myosotis Palustris*. True blue. Pkt., 5c.

GERANIUMS.

Sow in the house quite early so as to get into bloom the first summer. Transplant as soon as large enough, giving more room. Set out in the garden as soon as the weather will permit. Geraniums grown from seed produce a great many varieties, often some that are entirely new.

Zonale. Mixture of largest and finest sorts. Pkt., 10c.

GILIA.

Beautiful foliage and flowers grown in clusters of dense globular heads. Hardy, annual. 1 foot. Mixed colors. Pkt., 5c.

HOLLY HOCK.

The Hollyhock now ranks with the Dahlia, Aster, etc. The flowers are as double as a rose, and of many shades of color. Once started, they keep coming year after year. **Double Mixed, Best, pkt., 10c. Double Mixed, Good, pkt., 5c.**

HELIOTROPE.

FINE MIXED. A great favorite with flower lovers for beauty and fragrance; may be potted and cut back for winter blooming. **Pkt., 5c.**

HORNED CUCUMBER.

Flowering vine desirable for window and porch trellis. **Pkt., 5c.**

IPOMOEA.

MOON FLOWERS, BRAZILIAN MORNING GLORIES. Climbers of very rapid growth, with many beautiful and varied flowers. **New Hybrid, pkt., 10c. New Giant Pink, pkt., 5c.**

JOB'S TEARS.

Curious ornamental grass from East India, with broad corn-like leaves, and seeds of a light slate color, wonderfully lustrous. Valuable for the formation of winter bouquets in connection with everlasting flowers, and strings of handsome beads are formed from the seeds. **Height, 3 feet. Hardy annual. Coix Lacryma, pkt., 5c.**

LARKSPUR.

EMPEROR. Produces an abundance of long, slender flower spikes in the most delicate colors. Many colors mixed. **Pkt., 5c.**

LOBELIA.

Make a neat and effective edging for Geraniums and ornamental leaved plants. Colors, deep rich blue, and blue marked with white. **Mixed, pkt., 5c.**

MARIGOLD.

African mixed. Tall, perfectly double, choicest colors. **Pkt., 5c.**

MARVEL OF PERU

(MIRABILIS)

(Flowering Four O'clock). Annuals, the flowers of which remain closed until afternoon, when they open rapidly and in a few minutes are literally covered with bloom. The colors are white, pink and rich yellow. **Mixed colors, pkt., 5c.**

MATRICARIA.

(FEVERFEW). Fine for bedding or edging. **1½ feet. Capensis, Double. White. Pkt., 5c.**

NASTURTIUMS.

DWARF VARIETIES. The improved dwarf varieties are among the most popular as well as useful for bedding, massing, etc., owing to their compact growth, richness of color and profusion of bloom. **Height 1 foot. Mixed, pkt., 5c; oz., 10c.**

TALL, suitable for trellis, mixed, **pkt., 5c; oz. 10c.**

OXALIS.

Very attractive and beautiful plants, with richly colored flowers, suitable for rock work and rustic baskets. Half hardy perennial. **Height 6 inches. Mixed, pkt., 10c.**

ORNAMENTAL GRASSES.

These beautiful grasses deserve a place in every collection. Very showy; of easy cultivation. **Pkt., 5c.**

PANSIES.

Trimardean, choice mixed, **pkt., 10c; Good Mixed, pkt., 5c; "Giant" Golden Queen, pkt., 10c; "Giant" Royal Purple, pkt., 10c; "Giant" Violet Blue, pkt., 10c.**

POPPY.

Paeony Flowered. Large, showy, double. **Mixed, pkt., 5c. Double Carnation Flowered. Mixed, pkt., 5c.**

PYRETHRUM.

PARTHENIFOLIUM AUREUM.

(FEVERFEW.)

Very useful and universally admired ornamental foliage bedding plants. Sow in shallow boxes; transplant into open ground in May.

Beautiful gold - leaved bedding plant. **Flowers white; height 1 foot. Pkt., 5c.**

See also *Matricaria*.

PORTULACCA.

(ROSE MOSS)

All colors mixed. There are scarcely any flowers in cultivation that make such a dazzling display of beauty as a bed of many hued portulaccas. Annual. **Height 9 inches. Pkt., 5c.**

PETUNIAS.

They flower in a few weeks' time from seed. **Height, about 1 foot. Colors, white, crimson, pink, striped. Single, fine mixed. Pkt., 5c.**

PHLOX.

No flower excels this in all the qualities that make a popular annual. Brilliant and varied colors, continuous and profuse bloom, being one of the last to succumb to the frosts of late October. **Height 18 inches. Pkt., 5c.**



PANICULATA. (CLEMATIS)

A fine climber, abundantly covered from top to bottom with fragrant flowers and pretty red seed-pods. Pkt., 10c.

RHODANTHE.

One of the best everlasting flowers and a charming annual. For winter bouquets the flowers should be cut before fully expanded, and dried in the shade. 1 foot high. Mixed, many choice colors, pkt., 5c.

RICINUS.

(CASTOR OIL PLANT)

Stately, strong growing plants with very ornamental foliage. Annuals of very quick growth.

ZANZIBARENSIS ENORMIS. Pkt., 5c.

STOCKS.

GERMAN TEN WEEKS GILLYFLOWER. Unsurpassed in brilliancy of color and general effect. Fine for bedding, borders, massing or pot culture. Good mixed seed, pkt., 10c.

SALVIA.

(SCARLET SAGE)

Very ornamental plants, flowering in spikes, and continues to bloom in open ground until frost, when the plants can be removed to the green house and will continue to bloom a long time. Plants may be started in a hot-bed and transplanted to light, rich soil, about one foot apart. Tender perennials. Pkt., 10c.

SALPIGLOSSIS.

VELVET FLOWER OR POINTED TUBE TONGUE. Showy bedding or border plants, with richly colored, erect, funnel-shaped flowers. Colors beautifully marbled and penciled, purple, scarlet, crimson, yellow, blue and black. Plant in warm rich soil; very fine annual; mixed varietles, pkt., 5c.

SCABIOSA (MOURNING BRIDE)

DWARF DOUBLE, FINE MIXED. This old and beautiful annual is not as extensively cultivated as it deserves to be. Beautiful colors and is excellent for cutting. 1½ feet. Pkt., 5c.

SWEET SULTANS.

Favorite annuals of easy culture. Showy for the garden and greatly prized for bouquets. The large heads of bright flowers are very fragrant. 1½ feet. **Sweet Sultan mixed colors, Purple, White, etc.** Pkt., 5c.

SMILAX.

Charming tender perennial climber for green house or window gardens. The foliage and stems are of a pleasing light green; very graceful. Excellent for decoration. Pkt., 10c.

SWEET WILLIAM.

Hardy Perennial. Single Mixed. A great favorite. Flowers are produced in very large heads in many brilliant and rich colors. Pkt., 5c. **Double Mixed.** The choicest colors. Pkt., 5c.

SCHIZANTHUS.

Beautiful garden annuals; flowers charmingly fringed and delicate colored. 1 to 2 feet. **Mixed Colors,** pkt., 5c.

SILENE.

Very pretty for low beds or edgings. Flowers white, pink and red. Annual. **Mixed colors.** Pkt., 5c.

THUNBERGIA.

CLIMBING BLACK-EYED SUSAN. A trailing or climbing plant with flowers of various shades of yellow and white, having a dark center or eye. Finely adapted for vases or hanging baskets, for piazza decorations. Height 2 feet. **Mixed,** pkt., 10c.

VIOLETS.

Well known early spring blooming fragrant flowers. **Single Blue.** Very sweet scented blue flowers. Pkt., 5c.

VERBENA.

For garden beds or massing the Verbena is unrivaled; flowers of the most brilliant colors, blooming continually from spring until autumn. Although perennials these form luxuriant plants and bloom profusely the first season from seed. **Choice Mixed,** pkt., 5c.

VISCARIA.

Handsome annuals, one foot high, with large, round, single flowers of white, scarlet, blue, flesh color, etc., variously margined and marked. Sow early in the spring and grow the flowers in masses. Pkt., 5c.

ZINNIA.

"Grows like a weed." Flowers of the showiest, and blooms continuously throughout the entire summer. **Elegant Extra Double Mixed.** 2 feet high. Pkt., 5c.

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Keeps the surface loose which as a mulch holds the moisture, kills the weeds while small and tender, the easiest time to kill them.

Thinning. While it is important to plant sufficient seed to get a good stand allowing "one for the blackbird, two for the crow, three for the insects and four for to grow," it is also very necessary to thin out well. A certain amount of nourishment is necessary to grow the plant and it must have room, sunshine and air to flourish. One plant too many is as bad as a weed in the hill.

WRITE YOUR ADDRESS PLAINLY AND IN FULL in the blanks below; also keep your order separate from other matters you wish to write about. This enables us to **FILL ORDERS RAPIDLY** and correctly, and your inquiries will not be so apt to be overlooked. **For full instructions about ordering, etc., see directions inside front cover page.**



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You will greatly oblige us if you will write here the names of some of your friends who grow a garden



HOW PLANTS GROW.

The Foundation Principles of Successful Culture.

"The parts of a garden plant are commonly six—

1st **The Root**, growing in the soil, and by its delicate tips taking up the water with its dissolved mineral food. (2) **The Stem**, giving rise through its buds to leaves and flower, and serving as the channel for the soil water to rise to the leaves and for the true sap to return with its supply of sugar, etc., to build the growing parts to be stored for future use (of plant or animal) in stem, leaf, fruit, seed or thickened root. (3) **The Leaves**, spreading their broad surface to the sunshine and air, and holding in their green cells the living substance which alone has wonderful power to utilize the direct sunlight in producing starch and other foods from the crude soil, water and carbon dioxide of the air. (4) **The Flower**, its bright colors and sweet odors, advertisements for the visits of helpful insects (bees, butterflies, etc.); its curious shape a protection against rain and undue heat, as well as against smooth, crawling insects (ants, etc.) which would not bring pollen from other plants, and at the same time, while guiding welcome visitors to the rewarding nectar, compelling them to touch the right place (stigma) with their pollen dusted bodies. (5) **The Fruit**. This represents the time and effort of the season. Its bright colors attract and its agreeable and nourishing food rewards the animal which will aid in spreading the seed to new soil or larger room. If not edible, fruits commonly have some device to catch the wind or cling to the covering of visitors (burr). (6) **The Seed** is within the fruit and protected by it till mature. Within each seed is a germ able to give rise to a new plant resembling its parent; a supply of highly-concentrated food to nourish the baby plantlet till it can feed by leaves and root of its own, and one or more "coats" to protect both during this resting stage.

With this brief outline of the organs of a plant and their functions, let us next consider

The Soil. Recent study of this has laid the foundation of a "new agriculture," which contends that the **mechanical condition** of the soil is of **prime importance**; that in a well drained, deeply tilled, thoroughly pulverized and mellow soil the roots of a plant will extend so widely as to gather sufficient food from even a relatively small supply, and so deeply as to be almost proof against drouth. The **thorough preparation** of a deep seed bed saves manure (by admitting the air to liberate plant food) and is really more essential for without it all may fail.

Drainage must be had to secure this tilth. This is best secured by **tile** laid at a proper depth, as such drains are never clogged with weeds, ice and snow, and are out of the way. Even land on which no surface water stands will be benefitted. Tile draining prevents surface washing; retains the porous condition left by the frost and permits early and successful pulverizing; allows the air to enter and liberate plant food; invites the roots to strike deeply; absorbs and holds the limited rainfall of summer better and dries the surface quickly after.

Sand in the soil makes it more easily pulverized, but if in excess permits plant food to waste and is changeable in temperature. Such sands need the addition of clay to make them more adhesive and humus (decaying vegetable matter) to retain fertilizers, black soil absorbs the sun's heat and warms down more quickly than sand.

Stiff Clays need fall plowing and the addition of sand, or humus in the form of stable manure, muck from swamps or heavy growths of clover, cowpeas, etc., turned under to aid the subsoil. Plow, disk and harrow, in pulverizing 8 to 10 inches of soil. Do not hesitate to **repeat** the plowing **several times** if needed to bring a deep, mellow soil; but once done, be very cautious about working the land when wet or it will again become heavy.

Fertilizers. Not only does coarse material loosen up the soil, but plant food and moisture are also supplied. Long standing crops, whose roots are not used for food (corn, etc.) will thrive on such nourishment if a little quick-acting manure can be applied to enable the young roots to quickly reach it. Root crops (beets, etc.) on the other hand would be distorted and injured by coarse food and thrive best in soils **heavily** manured the previous season, started by a surface dressing of concentrated fertilizers. Some plants tend to "run to vine" and set fruit too late. In such cases manure in the hill and the check to the growth when that supply is used will induce fruiting.

Cultivation should be deep away from the roots of the plants but shallow near the roots and should be very frequent. Frequent cultivations make more plant food available, keeps the surface loose which as a mulch holds the moisture, kills the weeds while small and tender, the easiest time to kill them.

Thinning. While it is important to plant sufficient seed to get a good stand allowing "one for the blackbird, two for the crow, three for the insects and four for to grow," it is also very necessary to thin out well. A certain amount of nourishment is necessary to grow the plant and it must have room, sunshine and air to flourish. One plant too many is as bad as a weed in the hill.

